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*Early and Miscellaneous Letters of Goethe*, including Letters to his Mother. Translated, with Notes and a short Biography, by Edward Bell. (George Bell & Sons.)

The life and works of Goethe are a field of study so vast and difficult that anyone who professes to deal with them must give us evidence of earnest and accurate labour before we can pay serious heed to what he says. Among English writers on Goethe there are very few, considering the deep interest of the subject, whose words have this kind of authority. Carlyle in his day, and Mr. Lewes when he first published the celebrated *Life*, had really gone deep into the matters of which they treated. But in recent years not much has been done for Goethe on our side of the Channel. There has been a great deal of extravagant abuse of him, and there has been some praise of him which was not according to knowledge, while we have forgotten his own lesson—Understand rather than blame or praise. The number of our countrymen who have given us anything excellent on Goethe is small. Mr. Matthew Arnold has shown us an exquisite eclecticism in dealing with him, culling lovely and spiritual passages from his writings, delaying over lovely and spiritual aspects of his teaching; and Mr. Hutton's essay, though it does judge Goethe too much from the standpoint of correction and superiority, contains much good and helpful criticism, while Prof. Seeley is now proving to those who understand the indications that Goethe and Goethe literature have been long and earnestly studied by him. The essay of Mr. Andrew Hamilton on Goethe and Minna Herzlieb (*Contemporary*, January 1876), the article "Goethe" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* by Mr. Oscar Browning, and Mr. Bayard Taylor's *Weimar in June and Autumn Days in Weimar* ought also to be mentioned. Had the last-named writer lived to produce the *Life* of Schiller and Goethe which he had projected we should be free from the reproach of not possessing any recent important study in English of Goethe's life to compare with such a book as Théophile Cart's *Goethe en Italie* or Herbst's *Goethe in Wetzlar*.

Our poverty no doubt is in part due to the difficulty of studying the sources in a foreign language, and may be expected to diminish after good translations of these sources have been circulated. We may arrange the sources concerning Goethe's history under three heads. 1st. The memoranda (sometimes contemporary letters or diaries) concerning him which those who knew him have left behind. 2nd. His own set biographical writings, which are voluminous. 3rd. His diaries and letters. To the first of these classes belong the works of Falk, Riemer, Eckermann, Müller, Grüner, and others, and many scattered fragments,

such as the diaries of Sulpiz Boisserée, and the excerpts from letters which the *Goethe-Jahrbuch* publishes under the title *Mittheilungen von Zeitgenossen über Goethe*. Of all this class the only considerable translation into English (excepting the work of Eckermann, a man of letters who knew how to give his book some organisation and polish and charm) has been one of Falk's book, which, as we now recognise, cannot be relied on. Goethe's set autobiographical writings have been nearly all translated; but of his letters only those to Schiller, and the Leipzig letters, and those to his mother (by an American), had been presented to readers in English before the appearance of Mr. Bell's work, which now occupies our attention. Here we are given the main body of the letters up to the twenty-seventh year of the writer's age, besides the letters to Kraft, to his mother, and two to Riese.

There is not room within the limits of this paper to explain how very little of the great field of work has been traversed, how much remains; this, it must be presumed, the reader knows. But it must be said that most of the translations which we do possess are not satisfactory. Mr. Oxenford's translation, made many years ago, of the delightful *Autobiography*, falls sadly short of the ideal. It is not scholarly; it often repels one by awkwardness and stiffness of diction, whereas the original is very unaffected and easy; it is disfigured by a bad portrait; it has no notes; and, worst of all, it has no Index. Mr. Oxenford's Eckermann has an Index, but it is not a good one; and there are no notes here either, where notes are so much needed, so easily supplied. There are too many small mistakes in these works, which a close scrutiny for any purpose of research soon reveals. Mistakes are inevitable; but here are too many; and they remain uncorrected in new issues of the books.

Mr. Edward Bell's work is a considerable advance on this. The plan of the work is due to him, and his collection is actually a little fuller for the period covered than any single German collection. He has thought it his business to study his subject, and the fruit of this is a series of useful notes. His work is generally reliable, though the normal proportion of small mistakes is present. For instance, p. 92, read "I would fain pray," for "I might indeed pray"; p. 193, footnote, read "ch. 12" for "ch. 18"; p. 286, read "Göckhausen" for "Göckhausen"; p. 12, footnote, read "Rath" for "Ruth"; and, on p. 14, "What is the position?" is an odd translation of "Was ist der Stand?" It is a pity that Mr. Bell, having gone so far, has not gone farther, and given us a copious Index. The value of his book to students would be at once greatly increased. Then he translates Goethe's letters to Frau von Laroche from Frese's text, and not from the subsequently published (1879) text of Loeper, which supersedes Frese's. He thus not only translates from an unreliable text, but gets his dates incorrect. For example, letter 184 in Mr. Bell's arrangement is shown by Loeper to have been written at *Emm*, and on July 31, 1774, and should thus follow No. 186. Again Mr. Bell, in speaking of Hirzel's *Der junge Goethe* as the first collection of Goethe's early letters, seems to forget one of the books most precious to a

Goethe student, the four little volumes, *Goethe's Briefe mit geschichtlichen Einleitungen und Erläuterungen*, published by the Allgemeine Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt (Berlin, 1856-68), certainly not so nearly complete as Hirzel's book for that period, but eminently worthy of mention.

One cannot but wish that Mr. Bell, instead of prefixing to his translation a modest little narrative of the whole of Goethe's life, had rather given us a study of the period 1764-76, over which these letters range. The biography is, as Mr. Bell expressly says, not due to original study. Most abstracts and compilations tend to weary one of the subject treated, but what a fountain of interest is every honest attempt to examine original documents, to weigh and adjust facts? Here we cannot but feel that Mr. Bell has lost an opportunity for work which would have been delightful to him, and very valuable to his readers. Germans have too long had a monopoly of Goethe scholarship, and an incursion of English and French intelligence is dearly needed.

And here is a splendid field for diligent literary workers who are dismayed to find that the biography and criticism of so many great men and their works are apparently complete—that the last word in so many instances has apparently been said. Whether this be ever true or no, it assuredly is not in the case of Goethe. Prof. Seeley has lately dwelt with such skill and power on the vastness and range of Goethe—that long life, that quenchless curiosity, that unresting labour—that I am spared the necessity for attempting what must in these narrow limits be a hopeless task. We ought to possess in our English tongue an admirable translation, with good critical introductions, good footnotes, and full indexes of Goethe's own autobiographical writings, including a large number of his letters, and such of his diaries as have been printed. This would occupy a series of volumes, and might be the work of several hands under the supervision of one editor. Having gone so far, the editor and his assistants would desire to go farther, and to translate, arrange, annotate, and index a set of selections from the diaries, letters, and memoranda of contemporaries of Goethe. Valuable aesthetic studies might be looked for as the result of putting in circulation a large body of fresh and accurate information. Certainly we cannot arrange for aesthetic work, but we can try to disperse the atmosphere of dilettantism and ignorance, which is fatal to it. The translations ought to aim at naturalness and ease. Why should not exquisite care be given to their execution, such as during recent years we see given to translations from the Latin and Greek classics? Then how unfair to an author is the ugliness of so many of our translations—bad paper, ugly covers, worn-out type. All this should be reformed.

The last inquiry regarding this Utopian scheme is: By whom should it be carried out? No ordinary publisher would, I fear, venture on it. The only chance of its embodiment probably lies in one of our universities taking up the matter. Failing this, who will say that a Goethe Society might not, during an existence of ten years or so, play a useful part in our literary national life?

THOMAS W. LYSTER.

## THE ENGLISH IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

*Les Anglais au moyen âge. La Vie nomade et les routes d'Angleterre au 14<sup>me</sup> siècle.* Par J.-J. Jusserand. (Paris: Hachette.)

ALTHOUGH the railways have destroyed the picturesqueness of the Queen's Highway, it is possible, about the fall of the year, to derive some pleasure from the sights and scenes upon the road. There are gypsies making their way eastwards from Dartmoor, or jaunting in yellow and scarlet to some Martinmas fair; the long caravans pass by with their monsters and merry-go-rounds; the acrobats and jugglers trudge wearily up the hill, and the "Mumper's Dingle" is still the haunt of the Buy-a-brooms and the Blazing Tinman. But at other seasons the dullness of the country roads is only broken by the rush of the "cyclist" or an endless procession of tramps. How different, we think, must these very roads have been (supposing, always, that we are not walking on a "turnpike") when the Britons passed quickly along for fear of the wild beasts of the forest, and the slave-dealers drove their stolen gangs to market, and the sword-finkers went up and down to sell their wares among the rustic tribes? We recall the magic mirror to our minds in which the lady saw the shadows of the world go by, the knight and the abbot and the red-cloaked market-girls, and "the curly shepherd lad, or long-haired page in crimson clad." Such pictures of the fancy are the more interesting in our own country, because we seem to be the only people whose thoughts and modes of life are much influenced by what our ancestors said and thought many centuries ago. This point of view has been seized by the author of the work which heads this notice, and he has gathered materials out of our ancient records and chronicles for his excellent sketch of open-air life in England in the middle of the fourteenth century. He tells us what a traveller might have seen on the Foss-way or the Watling Street, and as everyone spent his time out of doors we catch glimpses of the lives of the gentry and the trading classes, the pedlar and the begging friar, the outlaw in the "merry greenwood," and the serf at his work in the field.

The state of England in the middle ages required a good system of roads to keep up the communication between the market-towns, and to enable the merchants and their customers to attend the great fairs in which the commerce of that age was concentrated. Prof. Rogers has shown us in his works upon agriculture and prices, that the roads must have been tolerably good to allow of the rapid journeys which are described in old records and accounts, and to enable the common carriers to do a thriving business at very moderate charges. We have no reason to suppose that the roads of the middle ages were in that state of decay which existed just before the passing of the General Turnpike Act. There was always a resort to the county rates, and many private persons were bound by the tenure of their lands to execute repairs in particular districts. But M. Jusserand has produced some evidence to show that the condition of the highways depended somewhat on the temper of the great men of the neighbourhood, and that the king himself occasionally yielded to the temptation of con-

fiscating the endowment of a bridge. The revenues of London Bridge itself were sometimes assigned to some needy favourite, and it took the citizens much time and trouble before they established the privileges which are delegated to the Bridge House Committee.

There are many fabulous accounts of the origin of our system of highroads, as for example that "King Belinus" made a paved causeway from Cornwall to Caithness, and another from St. David's to Southampton; or that the lord of the manor made all the roads, as the lawyers say when there is a question of inclosing a roadside strip. It would be more correct to say that our system came from an accidental modification of the branch-work of military roads by which the Romans defended and managed the province of Britain. Their English successors took and kept in repair so much of the Roman roads as was required for communication between the principal cities. The Watling Street, for example, which zigzagged across England and forked into two branches a little to the north of York, was evidently made up of several of the military routes which are described in the Antonine Itinerary. We must suppose that this process was repeated in every part of the country, until the system of the Four Roads under the King's Peace was developed by the Norman lawyers. In other districts the old Roman roads remained till the paved causeways sank out of sight, and left only the names of Stratton and Staunton and Street to remind us of their presence, with a "Cold Harbour" here and there to show where the travellers once changed horses at an official posting-station.

The author gives a vivid description of the strange crew which filled the King's highway in time of peace. The King himself moved from manor to manor with his great officers and the archers of the guard, and a host of purveyors and menials who cleared the country before them like an army of locusts. The greater barons followed his example, and shifted their swarming retainers from the castle to the manor-house or the country grange till the dues of their rustic tenants had all been received and consumed in kind. The monasteries stood open for wanderers of a poorer sort, minstrels and "vagrom men," and serfs running away from work; and too often for their comfort the monks had to administer the same hospitality to some rough baron with his men-at-arms, who preferred the cloister to the dirty and costly inn. The humbler folk are content with the roadside tavern where the ale-wife

"breweth nopyp ale  
And maketh thereof port-sale  
To travellers, and to tinkers,  
And all good ale-drinkers."

Then we are shown the justices and serjeants riding the circuit to the county court, and the sheriffs with a pompous train and a host of halberdiers or javelin-men. The travelling musicians and minstrels, the German bands and minor poets of these days, pass towards Weyhill or Stourbridge Fair, and jugglers and tumblers in a motley company, ready to amuse the guests in the castle with mummery or strumming on the cithern, or with a stave of the song of Roland, or a "Little Geste of Robin Hood." When printing was invented

and the regular theatre established, the minstrels began to leave the roads; but in the period with which the author deals they were a very important class, not merely from a literary point of view, but also because they helped almost as much as the begging friars to spread from village to village the new doctrines and feelings which were to demolish the feudal system. It might be well, in another edition of the work, to deal even more fully with this interesting class, and to show how attempts were made to bring the minstrels under the feudal discipline; and the steward's charge at the Minstrel's Court at Tutbury might almost be inserted at length for the pleasure and profit of the modern lovers of music.

Chaucer's pilgrims are our personal friends, from the gentle knight to the glaring-eyed Pardoner. They are all well described in the work before us, and we meet other bands of pilgrims trudging towards the Rood of Boxley, or the image of Our Lady of Walsingham. Every wishing-well had its shrine, and almost every bridge its chapel or licensed hermitage. The southern routes were full in summer of the pilgrims of St. Thomas, or travellers bound for the Holy Land by the "straight way" through Burgundy, Venice, and Cyprus. The begging friars mixed with every crowd. Mr. Wylie has lately described them as they were in Chaucer's time, and as they remained under Henry IV. "Two and two they tramped the country together, while a sturdy serving-man followed them with a sack to gather the meal and malt, the brawn, the bacon, or the beef, begged from the homesteads on their route." They took a part in every popular movement and "traded on the public discontent"; and there was not a farmhouse or cottage where they could not find an audience for their political novelties after exhibiting their relics and showing their little stock of "mittens, and purses, and knives."

When the winter came on or civil wars broke out the summer-folk left the roads to the highwaymen and brigands of all kinds who lurked in the forests, or sallied out *tempore guerras* to take revenges on their neighbours under the name of a private war. The Rolls of Parliament at the beginning of the fifteenth century are full of complaints against these marauders. The highway robbers infested all the roads near London, and "an armed band lay in wait for travellers at Watford"; we hear of attacks on country-houses in the West, and of woods cut down and horses and cattle "lifted" from the farms. If the justices were warned in time the neighbours were summoned by the Hue and Cry, and the malefactors were chased away or hung on the nearest gibbet. We have now seen some of the sights which the author has collected for us, and we must take leave of his instructive and entertaining book. He has described it as "only a chapter of a work which is still to be written" on mediaeval England; and he wishes that some one could be found to tell his countrymen what our ancestors did and thought, and what relation their conduct bears to our own. We can only add a desire that he will himself continue the work of which his industry and ability have yielded such an excellent specimen.

CHARLES I. ELTON.



*Memoirs of an Ex-Minister: an Autobiography.*

By the Earl of Malmesbury. (Longmans.)

A WELL-WRITTEN volume of memoirs is always a welcome addition to literature. As the Queen of Holland writes to Lord Malmesbury, "History is often better explained by the familiar letters of a political man than by official documents, where only part of the truth can appear." A book of this sort gratifies a reasonable curiosity about the doings of eminent men; and in the privacy of a loquacious diary, not intended for publication, we have the best guarantee for an author's candour. It must, however, be said that, although Lord Malmesbury is pleasant to read, often important in his political information and racy in his anecdotes and incidents, these *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister* are not in the first rank of their kind. The *Charles Greville Memoirs* were more amusing, and perhaps, we may say, more impartial. Lord Malmesbury's object, as he says in a well-written Preface, was to sketch the history of the three administrations of Lord Derby; but, in the main, he adds little to our knowledge of the history of those years, and the object with which he made these selections from his diary appears rather to have been a justification of his own conduct at the Foreign Office, which, indeed, needs no longer any justification. He cites at length a number of official letters written by or to himself as Foreign Minister, or received from Lord Derby, his chief; but they are, on the whole, of less importance than the records of conversations between himself and Lord Palmerston, Louis Napoleon, and some others. Throughout the book his interest is almost confined to foreign affairs. Domestic policy as such, distinct from kaleidoscopic changes and combinations of men and parties, appears but little, and even the Indian Mutiny and the American War are touched in a perfunctory way. Lord Malmesbury knew Louis Napoleon long and well—from 1829, when he was a reckless lad, yet with a fixed idea that he would one day rule France, to the attempt at Boulogne, the imprisonment in Ham and escape, the days of December, and the very end. The Emperor's conversations and views are reported at length by a competent, but friendly, observer. They show remarkably what a disturbing and incalculable factor in European politics the personal wishes and necessities of Louis Napoleon were from the proclamation of the Empire onwards. This is perhaps the best part of the book. For the rest, when the foreign travel, dinner-parties, accidents and assassinations (as to which Lord Malmesbury was somewhat of an amateur), and patient records of well-known events have been subtracted, there remain of more permanent value the relations with Napoleon, the details of our relations with Sardinia and the other Italian States, and the notices of Lord Derby, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone.

Born in 1807 Lord Malmesbury's recollections carry us back to a time strangely different from the present. As a boy in 1826 he had shot black cock on the spot where St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, now stands. He went to Oriel when Newman was a tutor there, and relates how shy Newman was and how much put upon. At lecture his class would cut his bell-rope and steadily

push the table in upon him till he was jammed into a corner. In 1833, he records, deer forests were first made and rented and the Highlands became the rage. Till then the happy stranger might have shot or fished almost anywhere in the Highlands unmolested; and he himself had the run of the Island of Harris, with all the deer, game, and fish, for £25 per annum. This very shooting now commands £2,000. After a time he naturally began to turn his attention to public life. A seat in Parliament and office under the Tories were the proper pursuit of a nobleman of his years. "You must have had enough," writes Lord Sydenham in 1841, "of shooting and hunting by this time and want more interesting occupation." When the conversion of Sir Robert Peel to Free Trade had broken up the old party divisions, and the Protectionists under Lord George Bentinck, Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli were striving to consolidate a party, Lord Malmesbury was naturally drawn towards them, and at length, during Lord Derby's short-lived administration of 1852, became Foreign Minister. Though Lord Malmesbury acquiesced in free trade, it was with extreme reluctance; but the notices of his own speeches and Lord Derby's letters in his diary show that he was on this point clearer sighted than some of his party. In 1851 he had recognised that a return to protection was impossible. Lord Derby still clung to it before taking office in 1852 (Letter, January 18); but Mr. Disraeli in his budget gave it up, and a letter of his (August 13, 1852) shows that he was prepared to accept frankly the consequences of the change. After successfully disposing of the "Mather" episode with the Court of Tuscany, Lord Malmesbury went out of office and did not return to it till 1858. The Peel party, of which Mr. Gladstone was at this time a leading member, the Radicals, the traditional Whigs, and the newly-formed Tories, divided the field into so many sections that a strong and lasting ministry became almost impossible. The policy of the Tory leaders, not always acceptable to Mr. Disraeli, was to wait. At length Lord Malmesbury returned to office in 1858, and took a leading part in the negotiations which preceeded the Austrian War of 1859. The refugee question and the "Cagliari" difficulty occupy a considerable portion of the memoirs. It is curious that the Government was overthrown through an attack on their foreign policy, which, as Lord Malmesbury believed, could have been repulsed from the Blue Book which he had prepared. But Mr. Disraeli had not read it and could not fight it, and had therefore refused to lay it on the table. When Lord Derby formed his third Administration, in 1866, Lord Malmesbury was prevented by ill-health from undertaking the Foreign Office, but was made Lord Privy Seal. The book closes with the death of Lord Derby.

Through his local connexion Lord Malmesbury was interested in the elections for Hampshire. He writes (January 16, 1835):—

"Drove to Ringwood and met Lord Palmerston's mob at the end of the town, and we were, of course, hooted by them. Norman MacDonald, to our delight, was covered with mud by his own friends. He went about

Ringwood all day with the Whig attorney in order to retrieve his character, which he considered damaged by having been seen with us."

This party feeling is, however, surpassed later on in April, 1864:—

"Our party are furious with us and Lord Derby for dining with the Sutherlands last Wednesday, and Lord Bath has written to Lord Colville to resign his office of whip."

But then considerable tactical importance was attached to dinners by Mr. Disraeli, who (January 24), 1853, wrote to Lord Malmesbury regretting that Lord Derby, their leader, was neglectful of this important attention to his followers. Lord Malmesbury first met Mr. Gladstone in 1844:—

"Dined with the Cannings and met Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Phillimore; we were curious to see the former: we were disappointed in his appearance, which is that of a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic; but he is very agreeable."

Of Mr. Disraeli he took a candid though admiring view. When, in 1848, Lord Granby was chosen to lead the Protectionist party on Lord George Bentinck's retirement, he observes (February 10, 1848)—

"It appears strange that in these proceedings Disraeli's name was not put forward, but whoever may in future take the lead in the House of Commons by election, he must virtually and practically hold that office. There can be no doubt that there is a very strong feeling among Conservatives in the House of Commons against him. They are puzzled and alarmed by his mysterious manner, which has much of the foreigner about it."

And in 1856 (December 15) Lord Derby writes—

"As to Disraeli's unpopularity, I see it and regret it, and especially regret that he does not see more of the party in private; but they could not do without him."

And Napoleon said of him—

"He has not the head of a statesman, but is like all literary men, as I have found them, from Chateaubriand to Guizot, ignorant of the world, talking well, but nervous when the moment of action arises."

Lord Malmesbury was something of a literary man himself, having edited his grandfather's *Diplomatic Journal and Correspondence*, and gained, by so doing, an experience which he afterwards found very useful. At a later time he observed that the English royal effigies at Fontevault were neglected and in danger of permanent injury, and took occasion to obtain from the Emperor a promise to present them to England; but, unfortunately, political jealousies prevented this international courtesy.

The book contains many good stories, some of them not very quotable. Here, however, is one. The Queen had been presenting medals to the Crimean heroes, many of whom were maimed or suffering from wounds. "Was the Queen touched?" Mrs. Norton asked. "Bless my soul, no!" replied Lord Panmure, "she had a brass railing before her, and no one could touch her." "I mean, was she moved?" "Moved! she had no occasion to move." But the funniest of all is not a story:—

"Gladstone, who was always fond of music, is now (1860) quite enthusiastic about negro

melodies, singing them with the greatest spirit and enjoyment, never leaving out a verse, and evidently preferring such as 'Camp Down Races.'"

J. A. HAMILTON.

*The History of the Pacific States of North America.* By Hubert H. Bancroft. (San Francisco and London: Trübner.)

THE reading public is already acquainted with the general scheme of this colossal undertaking, as explained in our notice of the first volume, which appeared in the ACADEMY for February 10, 1883. Since then seven more volumes have been issued, the promised "rate of three or four per year until the completion of the work" being thus so far fully maintained. But the volumes do not follow in consecutive order, an arrangement, or lack of arrangement, which, if convenient to the editor, is certainly embarrassing to the reviewer. Thus the eight now completed run in the whole series thus—i., ii., iv., v., vi., x., xiii., xxii.; and, in the several sections—Central America, I., 1501-30; Central America, II., 1530-1800; Mexico, I., 1516-21; Mexico, II., 1521-1600; Mexico, III., 1600-1803; North Mexican States, I., 1531-1800; California, I., 1542-1800; Northwest Coast, I., 1543-1800. In explanation of this arrangement, which substitutes a chronological order of the whole ground for a consecutive treatment of the several geographical sections, the editor pleads that

"so presented, the work, as a whole, constitutes a more continuous and unbroken story, and, therefore, better holds the attention of the reader. Again, this method gives to the people of the several sections parts of their own history at much earlier dates than would be possible otherwise."

This, of course, is true enough, although the reason for the deviation from the original plan is probably to be sought in the convenience of Mr. Bancroft, whom, with the evidence now before us, it seems safer to speak of as the "editor," than as the "author," in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It has been freely stated that much of the work is being done vicariously; and so much would, perhaps, be admitted by Mr. Bancroft himself. Hence, if the different regions are entrusted to different hands, to be written up under his supervision, the simultaneous or almost simultaneous appearance of the parts dealing with these different regions became inevitable. On the other hand, no one has any right to complain of such an arrangement, as long as the work is efficiently performed, and the responsibility of the whole fully accepted by the assumed author. But, although paid assistants have presumably no rights, a generous recognition of the services of valued collaborateurs would have been more consonant with the usual practice in such cases.

As it is, there are many signs of defective editorship in faulty and irregular workmanship, and in the expression of opinions, scarcely harmonising with the lofty views regarding the duties and functions of the historian advocated in the opening volume. To judge from the language too frequently used in reference to England and all things English, one might almost fancy that portions

of the work had unfortunately fallen into the hands of some of the Irish "patriots" and "politicians," who have made San Francisco not the pleasantest place of residence for orderly citizens. Chap. xxxi. of vol. ii. (General Series) opens thus:—

"Yet another phase of life and restless human endeavour on the Panamá Isthmus here presents itself. Great Britain is seized by an idea, born of greed and nurtured by injustice, and this conception expands until it covers the earth, and until the good people of England and Scotland [the careful exclusion of Ireland will here be noticed by the judicious reader] are in imagination masters of the whole world, which possession is acquired not through any honest means, but after the too frequent vile indirections [sic] of the day and the nation; in all which the people of those isles give themselves and their money over to Satan."

Here false imagery, ungrammatical twaddle, and fictitious hatred of "those isles" of Great Britain, seem to compete for the supremacy, while the dignity of unbiassed history recedes beyond the "vanishing point." Elsewhere in the same volume (p. 411) we are told that "the aid of the Almighty was never invoked or given for the furtherance of more iniquitous measures" than Drake's circumnavigation of the globe, combined "with visions of gold-bearing lands, and of Spanish galleons deep laden with the weight of treasure." When "the Almighty" is charged with "aiding and abetting" such iniquitous measures as these, Drake may consider himself fortunate at being stigmatised by such comparatively mild epithets as those of "corsair" and "free-booter" (*passim*). But, in all seriousness, it is lamentable that, through circumstances probably beyond his control, Mr. Bancroft should have been obliged to allow the great work of his life to be marred by the clumsy co-operation of his Hibernian protégées.

In our notice of the first volume attention was drawn to the want of perspective, so to say, in the general plan of the work—seven whole volumes, for instance, to California, whose history practically begins yesterday, and three only to the Central American states, with all their complex political relations, their Maya, Quiché, and other native civilisations. Now that the first volume on California and two on Central America have appeared this glaring disproportion becomes painfully obvious. Both of these are really valuable contributions to history, containing numerous rectifications of long-standing errors, and full of interesting details arranged with a due regard to proportion and the exigencies of space. The somewhat complicate succession of events in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama is set forth in lucid order, and the internal history of the whole region from Mexico to South America brought down to the close of the eighteenth century. Space is even found for a full account of Pizarro's career and the "Pacification of Peru," although this country lies, strictly speaking, beyond the scope of the work as originally planned. Quotations or more detailed statements in a general notice of such a vast undertaking would be impossible, and enough has probably been stated to show that all this is so far satisfactory enough.

But the same can scarcely be said of the first of the seven volumes to be devoted to California. To justify this enormous dispro-

portion the editor has put together a good deal of nonsense in a Preface addressed not to the general reader, but mainly to "the appreciation and approbation of all true Californians." It is boldly asserted that "the past of California, as a whole and in each successive phase, furnishes a record not excelled either in variety or interest by that of any New World province"! But even admitting the truth of this statement—obviously a very large admission—it may still be asked, Why should California require seven volumes, when one is found sufficient for British Columbia, and another for New Mexico and Arizona combined? Something is said about the fascinating study of "quiet pastoral life, with its lively social monotony," and "the miniature struggles between Church and State . . . full of interest to the reader who can forget the meagre outcome." But if the outcome is meagre, and is then to be forgotten, how can the reader be expected to wax enthusiastic over these "miniature struggles" and this "lively monotony"? Then it is pleaded that if "the happenings [sic] to be chronicled are not so startling as some of the destiny-deciding events of the world's history," this is "a state of things for which the writer is not responsible"! There is here a characteristic confusion of ideas. The writer or editor may not be responsible for this very mild "state of things"; but surely he is responsible for the "chronicling" of it, and for filling seven bulky volumes of from 700 to 750 pages each with such insignificant materials. He has himself some misgivings that the aggregate space devoted to California "will seem to some excessive," and is afraid that even this first instalment may have already "exhausted the patience of his readers." Is it too late to reconsider this really serious matter, and resolutely cut down the six remaining volumes with which we are threatened, to one, or at most two? If not, let him not, at least, put them forth as general history, but call them by their right name, the local annals and topography of California. To eke out even this first volume, although covering the whole period from 1542 to 1800, recourse has been had to several ingenious devices, among others an alphabetical list of all the white inhabitants of California, men, and children, from 1769 to 1800, filling thirteen pages, and containing such entries as these:—Alegre, Antonio, soldier; Alviso, Anastasio Geronimo, child; Arriola, Rafael, convict; Bernal, Francisco, servant; Alcantara, Pedro, mason; Enriquez, Antonio Domingo, weaver; Mariné y Salvatierra, J., artilleryman; Murillo, Francisco, carpenter; Ruiz, Estevan, bricklayer; Espinosa, José Pio, and several others mysteriously described as "Cat. vol.," "qy. Catholic Volunteer?" or "Voluptuary?" or "Volador?" But, seriously, if these lists are to be continued down to the present time, Mr. Bancroft's subscribers will begin to ask in alarm whether he intends supplying them with a series of historic records or only with so many reprints of back numbers of local Californian directories? This, at all events, would account for the extravagant amount of space reserved for the region of the "Golden Gate."

In volume x., covering the history of the North Mexican States from 1531 to 1800, much valuable material is for the first time



## NEW NOVELS.

*The Fate of Mansfield Humphreys.* By Richard Grant White. (Sampson Low.)

*Phæbe.* By the Author of "Rutledge." (David Douglas.)

*The Magic Flute.* By Mary Linskill. (S. P. C. K.)

*Mitchelhurst Place.* By Margaret Veley. In 2 vols. (Macmillan.)

*Teresa Marlow.* By Wynter Knight. In 3 vols. (Wyman.)

brought together from practically inaccessible sources. The relations of the Jesuits to the natives and the civil authorities till their final expulsion in 1767 are elucidated with much care, and placed in an impartial spirit before the reader. Their conduct in connexion with the Pima revolt of 1751 is fairly estimated, and the result summed up in a passage (p. 552) remarkable at once for its clear exposition, sound reasoning and catholic sympathies. An excellent account is also given of the fearful Tepehuane uprising of 1616-18, during which the whole of Central Durango was wasted and the industrial progress of the country retarded by at least fifty years. Towards the conclusion so brutalised had both sides become by a sickening succession of unspeakable horrors, that a certain Padre del Valle held the gory head of the famous leader Gogojito in his hand, while chanting the Te Deum in thanksgiving for an important Christian victory. This rebellion appears to have been mainly instigated by a native enthusiast, a sort of "Messiah," who went about with an idol, pretending that

"the two by some kind of mysterious duality, were God, and angry that without his consent the Spaniards had crossed the ocean. No more were to be allowed to come, and all here must be killed, especially the missionaries. Did the people refuse to act in accordance with the Divine will, famine, pestilence, storms and nameless calamities were in readiness to scourge the land; but obedience would ensure victory and happiness; the invaders should perish to a man; tempests should sink all foreign fleets; Indians slain in battle should be raised to life after seven days; and if old should be restored to youth. The word of Deity was pledged to these results, and miracles, as is usual in such cases, were wrought as tokens of power to fulfil. Divers natives for incredulity were swallowed up in the earth; and the prophet appeared in different forms and from different directions, the more to arouse the superstitious admiration of his disciples" (p. 321).

Some of these preachings might almost seem to have been plagiarised by the present Mahdi and his emissaries in Egyptian Sudan.

Volume xxii., dealing with the North-west Coastlands from 1543 to 1800, is, on the whole, one of the very best of the series. The section relating to the "Nootka Controversy" and the early discoveries along the coasts of Oregon and Vancouver Island, is, perhaps, needlessly prolix. But the chapters devoted to Mackenzie's explorations, and especially to the great fur-trading companies of British North America in their various political, social, and commercial relations may be commended for their thoroughness of treatment, and, with one or two exceptions, even for their impartial tone. But the Jesuits should not be called "Blackfriars" (p. 390), nor the Montagnais Indians of Labrador *Montaguais* (p. 388); and Vancouver's first voyage should be assigned to its proper date, 1792, not 1722, as at p. 281. This volume is enriched with an unusual number of maps, nearly fifty altogether, including one of the north-western regions on a large scale. But there is no index, this essential feature being probably reserved for the final volume of the series.

A. H. KEANE.

WE must affectionately warn the dear reader to look before he leaps into the vortex of Mr. White's turbid platitudes. On the shore he will find several ominous notices which should effectually damp his courage—first, a luxuriant Dedication—how Thackeray would have relished it!—to a certain British Countess, an "Advertisement" about the incubation and development of the work, with something rather vague about the *Atlantic* and the *Century*, which appears to be running some rival work which Mr. White has not seen. Next comes a "Note" restoring the late Lord Lytton to the eminence from which Mr. White had dashed him down on account of "his rude speech to his American guest," which, after reading the new Life, Mr. White is willing to regard as "merely an exhibition of generic insularity." Next we have the "Publisher's Notice," stating that the first three chapters were published in 1883 under the title of *Mr. Washington Adams in England*. To this are added selections from reviews, one so fulsomely complimentary and perversely wrong that even an anonymous critic must blush to see it exposed in front of the book itself. A severe passage from the *Quarterly* is also printed and held up to our scorn, in which Sir L. H. Griffin (perhaps in a spirit of kindly indulgence) doubted if Mr. White had ever been in England at all. On this we are informed "a significant comment" is afforded—by what? By a colourless, good-natured passage from the *Saturday Review* about a totally different book of Mr. White's. Yet it seems the *Saturday Review* did notice this new book—one can guess how. Finally, at the end of the work we have an "Apology" of nearly a hundred pages of small print, a strange jumble of trivial remarks and quotations from English and American books. We have kept the reader "lingering shivering on the brink," and there he must stay till he finds himself some wet Sunday at a fishing inn with no choice but between a thrice-read newspaper and a surviving copy of this weariful treatise, when possibly he may discover what it is all about. For ourselves, we would prefer a fourth perusal of the newspaper. However, we will state the little we know as an eye-witness. The scene opens in a railway carriage upon a superfine American gent on his way to visit a baronet. Enter at station second superfine American gent direct from Boston. They converse with superfine and self-conscious grammatical purity. Enter to them typical British lord. Poor wretch! for forty terrible pages these remorseless prigs lecture and relecture on what, I think, Elijah Pogram called the "amazing ignorance of these Britishers of our glorious institutions." It

is in the form of a catechism, the miserable Earl's answers getting lamer, and his confusion more abject, till he suddenly escapes by offering his card, and inviting both the bores to his house. The fatuity and absurdity of this scene is phenomenal. Mr. White backs up his champions by the most unfair running comments, and gloats over his lordship's faltering ignorance, incoherence, bad grammar and accent, invariably sliding the final "g," and making him say "goin'," "seein'," &c. By some inadvertence, as we suppose, the balance is redressed; for, when the lord has gone, the two bores commune among themselves without reserve, and a very pretty pair of low-bred snobs they turn out to be. They plot to introduce uninvited to the house of the doomed lord one Adams, a burlesque and most detestable specimen of the worst spitting, chewing, whittling, revolving Yankee, as a nice didactic experience for their hosts. We waded on through dull or gushing rigmaroles about grand houses and company as far as this introduction scene, but found it so stupid, so exaggerated, so childish, and so vulgar that we were forced to withdraw. A few further peeps into the book showed that it was all much the same thing—a hopeless muddle. It seems we English are all wrong. We ought never to say "America" at all. They are as much English as we, only much more so. Hence we wickedly underrate and ridicule them. Yet really Mr. White turns round upon his own compatriots in the most tigerish way. Now, I should flatly deny nearly all his main positions, if it were worth while. The plain fact is that Mr. White is a perfectly commonplace, ordinary, dull tourist, not merely unqualified, but disqualified by mind and experience for the task he has presumptuously undertaken. His fussy claims to notoriety are fortunately dubious. The book has not made the least sensation. I, at least, have never before heard of Mr. White; but can hardly be surprised at his assurance, as I find that a certain youthful American pupil of mine has just printed a bulky work, from which I gather that in the Better Britain he who cannot possibly learn is peculiarly qualified to teach. Finally, as to the presumed good intentions of such books, let us observe that all these unctuous interocceanic compliments are an impertinence. Well-informed men on either shore are by no means ignorant of all that is worth knowing in English and American political and social life, if they are a little at sea in certain little niceties of grammar and etiquette. Our cousins flatter with a clear purpose. Let us not flatter in reply. The United States is not a bit wonderful, but perfectly natural. If its hybrid races become and remain homogeneous something may be said for them, but the time has not yet come. Big fields are rather novel, but not phenomenal. Even by Mr. White's showing, though he does not understand it, the salt of American society politics—all that he insists on as refined and elevated and wholesome—is but the survival of its old English elements. We cordially wish it well, but, noting that it has already lost all hold over politics, we wait to see if it will much longer be able to retain its social supremacy before the incursions of the barbarians.

One curious phenomenon, and perhaps it is a hopeful one, is the insatiable interest taken in married relations. The lovers in the French novel are paramours, in the English an engaged, in the American a married couple. But, as we find in *Phoebe*, wedlock in the States is somewhat of an earthly pilgrimage or state of probation, leading through long misunderstandings and frightful heart-burnings to a blessed middle-aged heaven, where cat and dog, grown grey, cease to bite and scratch, and share the kennel in holy peace. The book is ably written; it shows that very real mastery over domestic feelings and thought we naturally expect in an American writer. The husband is a well-drawn character, and Phoebe, the plebeian wife, almost a creation, were she not clearly a life portrait. But the religious tone is too prominent and even morbid, and the atmosphere gloomy throughout. This gloom becomes exasperating when one finds that the sole cause of the wife's obstinate silent jealousy—a declaration of love she had found in her husband's desk—was only a scrap of his part in some private theatricals.

The *Magic Flute* has a charming binding, and will therefore be closed and kept closed without regret. The plot is piously sensational—the usual lost child found in the snow. He grows up to be a divinely gifted artist, and—which I must think was a pious fraud on his or the author's part—at the age of eight pirated Blake's picture of the Morning Stars without knowing it—both idea, design, and even the text from Job, though it seems there were "differences in the arrangement of the figures." Well might the drawing master stand aghast. Most of the book consists of religious and moral reflections—well meant, but not attractive—and remarks on scenery and the fine arts after Ruskin and Wordsworth, whose long "Founding of Bolton" is quoted in full. The triumphant coming-all-right-in-the-end is clumsily sensational. The illustrations are very ugly.

*Mitchelhurst Place* is even worse. It is not even well meant, for it is not meant at all. Never reading magazines now, I can only guess that it has run its relentless course in some periodical, as it is just the sort of grievance one hears lady readers groaning over. But though they grumble, they persist in reading these vacuous, word-painted, depressing histories under the impression that there is something refined, Kensingtonian, and Queen-Anne-villa-like in them. While the fashion lasts, let us not blame those who supply the article in demand. The present specimen is a very ordinary one, quite subdued, and only more empty than others. Cut away the mooning conversations and reflections of the characters, and the author's scene-painting and mood-analysing padding, and it is impossible to make more than two dozen pages of the book. A young lady, beloved by a joyous artist, resides with an old uncle. One day, when gathering autumn leaves and berries—of course—she drops her cross. A young stranger, in picking it up, falls into a dirty ditch. This ill-conditioned cur is invited home by the uncle, plays Rochester to the niece's Jane Eyre, by his own pride and her carelessness loses a good opening in busi-

ness, quarrels with the uncle, and dies, after a last snarling match with the niece, who then weds the joyous artist. The cur had for a few days some idea of working to restore the home of his ancestors, and much of the book details his ruminations over the edifice and the tombs. The whole thing is refined and quite harmless, but utterly dreary, utterly meaningless, and utterly uninteresting.

After such a hopeless set of books, one is tempted to welcome too gladly any thing fairly readable. But really *Teresa Marlow* has considerable merit. It is a pleasant old-fashioned sensation novel, with a regular villain—a Count, of course—of the old school. He plots and executes his abductions and murders with praiseworthy briskness and frequency. But we know he cannot do much mischief to the nice young couple, because Mr. Knight will not let him, and that he will die repentant whenever he is told to. Doubtless, this wealth of incident is unnatural, but what a relief after the tame flats of *Mitchelhurst*! Moreover, several characters are well drawn, the dialogue is often sprightly and clever, and the moralising is always healthy, and sometimes very sensible. Some views on marriage given in vol. iii., p. 179, are well worth notice. Much good sense and right feeling is shown in developing the character of the dancer Teresa. There is one powerful situation, when, during her performance, she keeps praying secretly for the dying child she has left at home. *Teresa Marlow* is not a great work, but it would do something to cheer the whining autumn-leaves readers.

E. PURCELL.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Our Little Life: Essays Consolatory and Domestic*, with some others. Second Series. By the Author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson." (Longmans.) Memory fails us when we attempt to recollect the years that have passed since we first made acquaintance with A. K. H. B. as a writer. An ill-tempered critic might suggest that the interval has been long enough to convert the exuberance of youth into the garrulity of age; but, for ourselves, we are fain to confess that we see little difference between the products of the Country Parson's pen now and thirty years ago. He himself, we are glad to know, takes as much interest as ever in writing, and there is no reason why his readers should take less. His natural force—be it great or small—is not abated, and if his thoughts become graver as the *Little Life* draws to a close, they will not, on that account, offend the feelings of those—and they are not a few—who love to sit at his feet and listen to his moralisings. We all know, by this time, what to expect from A. K. H. B. There is no great profundity of thought, no subtle arguments, no fervid eloquence in what he says; but he often proves himself an agreeable companion just because he does not tax our attention too severely, and soothes our troubled mind with the habitual serenity of his own. Tolerant, truthful, sensible and sympathetic, he is a genial parson whom it would be unjust to blame for the single fault of mediocrity and for being—as, of course, we ourselves never are—somewhat commonplace. One of the essays in the little volume before us bears this suggestive title, "Of the Finding of Nothing." It is, in fact, a sermon, slenderly disguised; but there are in it occasional passages of a less grave character and dealing with every day disappointments. In describing these, A. K. H. B.

is at his best, and saves his readers from "the blankness of finding nothing where they expected something." A single quotation will show how unchanged is the writer's style and habit of thought:—

"Nathaniel Hawthorne, that shy genius, the most singular genius that America has yet produced, had once to make a speech. Some men whom I know like to make a speech. In my own little experience these have been invariably the men who made a speech worst: uncultured souls, with untuneful voices, and who had nothing earthly to say that any educated person would wish to hear: moreover, who could be said to speak in the English language, only in the sense that they did not speak in any other. 'As I rose,' said Hawthorne, recording that painful experience, 'I tapped upon my mind and it sounded hollow. It was quite empty. There was nothing in it whatsoever.' Very many unhappy men, placed in like circumstances (it was at a public dinner—that ghastly development of humbug), have felt like Hawthorne did, whose minds were not so full as Hawthorne's at other times and places. One thinks, with great sympathy, of the way in which another American orator felt constrained to address his audience, he being stricken blank. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he said, in mournful tones, 'I am the possessor of a gigantic intellect: but just at this moment I have not got it about me.'"

Besides the essays, "Consolatory and Domestic," the volume includes two biographical reviews—one of Sir Theodore Martin's *Life of Lyndhurst*, and the other of F. D. Maurice. These have already appeared in print—as, indeed, have all or nearly all the other papers—and call for no special remark, unless it be that the Country Parson was for three terms a student at King's College, and has some personal reminiscences of Maurice, as a teacher, which are not uninteresting. He listened with attention to his lectures, and filled two great volumes with copious notes. These he lent to a Scotch admirer of the professor, and never saw them more, on which too common experience he drily remarks, "He who absolutely refuses to lend books may not be an amiable man; but he certainly is a wise man."

*Higher Education in Germany and England*. By Charles Bird. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) Some books are welcome less because they say anything new than because they repeat clearly and forcibly what every expert knows but what the great public show little disposition to understand. Mr. Bird has given us once more the old story of German secondary education, which, since Mr. Arnold called attention to it in a classical volume, has, perhaps, grown more familiar as information but has made very little practical way. It is an unpretending little essay of 137 pp., deals immediately with the schools of Stuttgart—a typical case. He describes with adequate but not excessive detail the work of the gymnasium, the Real-Schule, and the Real-Gymnasium (the compromise devised for boys who desire the Latin of the gymnasium without its Greek, and the mathematics of the Real-Schule), the arrangement of the buildings, the training, position, and pay of the masters, the relation of the school to the parents, to the universities and the State. He touches effectively the strong points of the German system; the abundant provision of cheap schools of every grade, which makes it easy to get the highest education the country affords, and impossible to escape without something considerably above our Board school standard; the thorough training in pedagogy which every master necessarily acquires, since it is the condition of his being allowed to teach; the almost total absence of our system of prizes and scholarships; and, though this is more a matter of individual energy than of educational system, the institution of the *program*,—a piece of special research for which, as every scholar knows, many a busy German schoolmaster finds



time when his English *confrère* is compiling some second-hand edition of a classic for school use from notes of the first German commentator who falls in his way. For these and many kindred reforms, however, we confess that, unlike Mr. Bird, we would look to some authority less absolute than the State. English prejudice against bureaucracy apart, the power which the German system puts into the hands of any prejudiced official, of absolutely ruining a man's prospects with a stroke of the pen, is a terrible one. Is it inconceivable, for instance, that a future Mr. Bradlaugh under the Government of a future Sir S. Northcote might find himself excluded without appeal from all the professions? At p. 123 a characteristically English advertisement for the office of headmaster at the Leeds Grammar School is treated with effective ridicule, which the authorities concerned would do well to ponder.

*Mahomet and Islam: a Sketch of the Prophet's Life from original sources, and a brief outline of his religion.* By Sir William Muir. (Religious Tract Society.) Of this summary of the life and doctrines of the Prophet of Islam it is sufficient to say that it presents the same characteristics in its treatment of the subject as the author's well-known "Life." In the larger work the greater amplitude of detail and the freer discussion of circumstances which the scale permitted, removed many of the objections which will be felt to the brief and concise statements of the present sketch. The judgment of Mohammed's acts and motives is almost uniformly unfavourable, and the selection of incidents calculated to bring into prominence the darkest side of his career. On the other hand, we gain no clear idea of the position of his antagonists, and the causes which changed the preacher of faith and righteousness into the founder of an aggressive and militant theocracy. The fierceness of the Meccan persecution is but little dwelt on; in the controversy with the Jews the bitterness and causes of quarrel are shown us all on Mohammed's side; the roughness and savagery of the race and time are left out of account. In short, the work is arranged mainly with a view to polemical purposes, as might perhaps be expected from the conditions of its publication.

*Poems, Plays, and Miscellaneous Essays of Charles Lamb.* With Introduction and Notes by Alfred Ainger. (Macmillan.) None knows better than Mr. Ainger that Lamb's fame with the great public rests—and will rest for ever—upon *The Essays of Elia*. If we take some dozen sonnets and short poems from the present volume, the rest may be left without injustice to the professed student of literature. Not to know his *Elia* is a disgrace to any person that claims to be considered educated. To read "John Woodvil," or even "Rosamund Gray," is a duty which we cannot honestly recommend to everybody. Having relieved our mind by this utterance (which some will think little short of blasphemy), we may go on to say that our professed student of literature will never want a more satisfactory edition of Lamb than that which Mr. Ainger and Messrs. Macmillan are gradually putting before us. Last year we had the incomparable *Elia*, here we get "all of Lamb's miscellaneous writings that he had himself selected for preservation in a permanent shape." We are half promised a third volume containing the minor pieces which the industry of Lamb's previous editors has been able to collect; but we must implore Mr. Ainger not to abandon his task until he has also given us Lamb's letters, annotated as he alone knows how. For the benefit of the curious, we must add that Mr. Ainger here prints for the first time a copy of album verses written for Mrs. De Morgan, and a letter to Dodwell, his old fellow-clerk in the India House, acknowledging that most welcome of presents, a sucking pig.

*Robinson Crusoe.* Illustrated by Gordon Browne. (Blackie.) Of the many editions of Defoe's immortal story that have passed through our hands in recent years, we are inclined to rank this the most desirable as a present for a good boy. In the first place, it is a reprint from the original edition of 1719 (to a facsimile of which Mr. Elliot Stock and Mr. Austin Dobson recently treated bibliographers) with a few verbal alterations and some notes of explanation—which, by the way, are sometimes misleading. If we could have had our own way, we would have allowed not a single alteration beyond the correction of manifest misprints, and we would have doubled the number of notes. In the second place, Mr. Gordon Browne's illustrations, which amount to more than one hundred, satisfy the high expectation we had formed from his work of last year. His Crusoe, perhaps, is rather weak, being sometimes nothing more than the traditional representation, and at other times (as on p. 170) suggesting a Highland cateran. But Man Friday is excellent throughout, and the same may be said of the civilised costumes of the period. In short, Mr. Gordon Browne deserves the praise of having succeeded best when he is most ambitious. The "Destruction of the Tartar Idol" (facing p. 568) seems to us worthy of Gustave Doré at his best; and many of his small designs are marvellously effective as studies of both character and action. It is right to add that the full-page plates owe much to the manner in which they are reproduced in black and tint—a process of which Messrs. Blackie appear to possess the secret.

*A Guide to Redistribution.* By J. B. Huntington. (J. & R. Maxwell.) It is impossible to dispute the opportuneness of this little book, which reached us on the very day that an enterprising newspaper published a scheme of redistribution which is acknowledged to have been drawn up for the use of the Cabinet. We cannot compare the two projects, but it is due to Mr. Huntington that we should state the chief features of his. He takes as his materials the returns of population as estimated for 1885 upon the basis of the recent census, and what he calls the "returns of income," by which he apparently intends the returns for income tax—by no means the same thing. He then proceeds to form his new constituencies on a combination of the numerical conclusions yielded by these returns, subject to two guiding principles: first, that no existing constituency shall be dispossessed; second, that urban constituencies shall continue to be distinguished from rural—or, as he quaintly terms them, "pastoral." The general result is the grouping of boroughs on a scale similar to that of which we already have some experience in Scotland and Wales. Such grouping would, of course, give occasion to endless controversies on points of details. We must content ourselves with expressing the hope that we may not live to hear of "the hon. member for Ystradyfodwg." Mr. Huntington's accuracy is so laudable throughout, that he must permit us to point out a single mistake: Deal is already a constituency—though under sentence of disfranchisement—in conjunction with Sandwich. We would also suggest to him the propriety of basing his estimate of wealth upon the rateable value, instead of upon the returns for income tax—a principle that assigns no less than fifty-nine members to the City of London should have given him pause. His book, on the whole, does great credit to his industry and his fairness.

*Northumbrian Saints; or, Chapters in the Early History of the English Church.* By E. C. S. Gibson. (S. P. C. K.) *Aidan, the Apostle of the North.* By Alfred C. Fryer. (Partridge.) These two little volumes are curiously similar in subject and in style of

treatment. Both are pleasantly written, and may be interesting to readers to whom the history of the Northumbrian Church is not already familiar. Canon Gibson's work, which merely follows Baeda, is the better of the two, and is, on the whole, trustworthy, though we are surprised to find the writer falling into the common error of confounding Leicester and Chester. Dr. Fryer's book would have been better without the digressions on the etymology of local names and on Teutonic mythology, his knowledge of these subjects being very imperfect.

*The Autobiography of Tracy Turnerelli.* (Field & Tuer.) Everyone will remember Mr. Tracy Turnerelli and the "golden wreath" declined by Lord Beaconsfield. A considerable part of this autobiography is devoted to the story of this unfortunate "national tribute." What was already known of the affair was sufficiently comical; but the selections here given from official correspondence certainly heighten the absurdity. A representation of the wreath is given on the cover of the book; and Mr. Turnerelli informs us that the original may be seen "in the historic gallery of Madame Tussaud, in which, as the fittest possible place for it, it was, by advice, deposited by the writer in 1881." This was unquestionably a happy thought. Mr. Turnerelli evidently regards his connexion with the "wreath" as the most important incident in his life. His history, however, has been an eventful one; and several of his books, now long forgotten, obtained at the time a considerable success, which it is only fair to say they seem to have deserved. The origin of the remarkable surname Turnerelli, which had often excited our curiosity, is at length explained. It seems the family was really of Italian origin, the original form of the name being Tognarelli.

*Sketches, Personal, and Pensive.* By William Hodgson. (Edinburgh: Douglas.) The articles collected under this curious title originally appeared in the *Pifeshire Journal*. They chiefly consist of biographical recollections, and, though not possessing any literary value, will doubtless prove interesting to local readers. "The Village Shoemaker" is an amusing sketch of rustic character.

*American Comments on European Questions, International and Religious.* By Joseph P. Thompson. (Boston, U.S.: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.) This is a collection of essays, &c., by an American who went to Germany in 1871 in order to study Egyptology and died there in 1879. The contents fall under three classes: (1) European politics, in the largest sense of the word; (2) questions of international law, as discussed by the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations; and (3) the reconciliation of religion with science, and more especially with the results of oriental studies. As a memorial of their writer, they were worthy of being reprinted; but we cannot candidly say that the book is likely to attain much circulation in this country.

For more reasons than one we are glad to welcome a second edition of that collection of Positivist Essays on the Foreign Relations of England, which was published in 1866 under the title of *International Policy* (Chapman and Hall). Though one of the essays has fallen away—he who dealt with Japan—it is pleasant to find the name of Dr. R. Congreve again associated with those of Mr. Frederic Harrison, Prof. E. S. Beesly, and Dr. J. H. Bridges. It is no less pleasant to learn that the book is now issued at a low price through the liberality of another member of the Positivist body. This edition is substantially a reprint, with verbal errors alone corrected. But we cannot but suppose that a fresh verbal error has been introduced on p. 309, where Comte's great work is styled "*Système Politique de Positive*."

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. have sent us a cheap edition of *John Herring*, by a writer well-known in other fields of literature, who here chooses to describe himself as "the author of *Mehalah*." We cannot think his second novel quite equal to his first. It suffers partly from being longer, and still more from the main interest being concentrated on a weaker set of personages. Still, it is a very powerful book, alike for story, for character, for rustic dialect, and for historical presentation. It is difficult to lay it down, when once begun, until it is finished.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. J. S. COTTON has been entrusted by the Secretary of State for India with the preparation of the decennial "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" for the period ending 1883. It will form a blue-book of about four hundred pages, in some degree supplementary to the well-known Report written by Mr. Clements R. Markham for 1873. One of the special features of Mr. Cotton's Report will be to give historical information of each department of the administration.

WE hear that Sir Travers Twiss has recently discovered among the MSS. in the celebrated Bibliothèque de Bourgogne at Brussels a text hitherto unnoticed of the *Ordo Judiciarius* of Ricardus Anglicus, the famous English canonist of the twelfth century, known in the University of Bologna as Ricardus Pauper, otherwise Richard Poore. It was for some time believed that only one MS. of this work existed, which was discovered in the library of the Hôtel de Ville at Douai in 1847, and of which the text was edited by Karl Witte, of Halle, in 1863. Sir Travers Twiss has ascertained that the text of the Burgundian MS. is far superior to that of the Douai MS.; that it contains a chapter which is missing in the latter MS.; and, what is more important, that a legal instrument cited in the Burgundian MS. is dated A.D. 1196. This circumstance enables us to fix the date of this work in some year between A.D. 1196 and A.D. 1215, when Tancredus, another famous canonist of Bologna, edited his *Ordo Judiciarius*, in which he speaks of the work of his predecessor, Ricardus Anglicus. It is remarkable that so little notice has been taken of Richard Poore by modern writers on English history, seeing that he was a consummate canonist and civilian, and, upon his return to England in 1205 was at once made Dean of Salisbury, and was subsequently promoted to the bishoprics of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham successively. He died in 1257, while still presiding over the diocese of Durham. He was a bishop of great administrative ability, and is said to have reduced into complete order the confused affairs of each of his dioceses. We have reason to believe that the text of the Burgundian MS. will be edited either by Sir Travers Twiss himself or by his friend, Prof. Rivier, of the University of Brussels.

MR. F. YORK POWELL, co-editor with Mr. Vigfusson of the *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, was this week elected an official student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he has for some ten years been lecturer in law.

MR. GRANT ALLEN's collection of tales, about to be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, will be published under the title of *Strange Stories*, and not under that of *Nightmares*, as originally announced.

PROF. DOWDEN is hard at work on his *Life of Shelley*, and has been wonderfully fortunate in getting hold of fresh materials from the most hopeless-looking quarters.

MR. EUGENE LEE-HAMILTON, author of *The New Medusa*, has in preparation a new volume of poems to be called *Apollo and Marsyas*. Like the former volume it will consist of dramatic idylls, lyrics, and sonnets. Some of the latter have already appeared in the *ACADEMY*. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MR. GOSSE's Clark Lectures at Cambridge this term will be on "The Rise and Development of the Classical School of English Poetry in the Seventeenth Century." The first lecture will be delivered on October 25.

THE address by Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson before the Aristotelian Society, 22 Albemarle Street, W., on Monday evening next, will be on "The Relation of Philosophy to Science, Physical and Psychological."

BARON TAUCHNITZ has himself made the selection of Browning's Poems for the third and fourth volumes of "The Poetical Works" of that author which have just appeared in the Tauchnitz Series. Volume iii. contains fifty-one lyrics, two dramas, *Pippa Passes* and *A Blot in the 'Scutcheon*, the last book of *Paracelsus*, and five romances. In vol. iv. are "O Lyric Love," and two parts—"Capone-sacchi" and "Pompilia"—from *The Ring and the Book*, with sixteen pieces from "later poems," including *La Saisiaz* and *Hervé Riel*. We only wish that Mr. Browning's English publishers would produce his works in volumes so pretty and handy as Baron Tauchnitz does.

*Obiter Dicta* has run through two editions; a third is in preparation, and an American edition is being negotiated for. The book deserves all its success.

It is stated that forty-eight thousand copies of Max O'Rell's *Les Filles de John Bull* were disposed of within seven days of publication. The English translation, entitled *John Bull's Womankind*, was sent to press with a first edition of fifteen thousand copies, which were so rapidly bespoken that the number had to be raised to twenty-five thousand.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE & Co. will publish early next month *The Love that He Passed By*, a novel in three volumes, by Miss Iza Duffus Hardy.

MR. JAMES HILTON is engaged in seeing through the press a second series of *Chronograms* uniform with his former volume. It will treat mainly of chronograms taken from foreign sources, and will contain facsimiles of many curious examples. The work will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE Manchester Statistical Society have issued their annual volume, which contains some good papers, including one by Mr. John Slagg on "The Cost of Technical Education," and one by Prof. Leone Levi on "The Progress of Morals in England."

THE New Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society has issued its first volume, which is thinner than its successors are likely to be, as it does not cover a full year. Bibliophiles will be interested in the paper in which the Earl of Crawford describes some of the rare MSS. and books of the library at Haigh. The other contributors are Mr. W. E. A. Axon, Mr. G. Esdaile, Mr. C. J. Tallent-Bateman, Dr. Colley-March, and the Rev. E. F. Letts. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire has also issued a volume which is apparently two years in arrear. The papers include "Early Notices of Liverpool," collected by the Rev. T. E. Gibson from the Blundell records; an account of the Mook Corporation of Sephton, by the late Rev. E. Horley; a paper by Mr. C. T. Gatty on the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities in the Mayer Museum; and notes on the "History of Huyton," by Mr. F. T. Turton. It may be hoped that the appearance of this

volume is a sign of renewed activity on the part of the Society.

THE Index to the *Pull Mall Gazette* from January 1 to June 30th, 1884, which has just been issued, is a marvel of completeness. It occupies twenty-four pages of the same size as the journal itself, each page containing four columns of small type. The Index includes not only all the articles and occasional notes which have appeared during the half year, but also all the news items, which are elaborately classified—"Accidents," for instance, being subdivided into "Carriage," "Riding," "Cycling," &c. This exhaustive analysis of the columns of a daily paper will doubtless be found of great service by journalists and others, and the example will not improbably find many imitators.

MESSRS. J. & R. MAXWELL have just published a new novel, in one volume, by E. Iles, entitled *Guy Darrel's Wives*.

MESSRS. T. & T. CLARK's announcements include:—*Revelation: its Nature and Record*, by Prof. H. Ewald, translated by Rev. Prof. T. Goadby; Rübiger's *Encyclopædia of Theology*, translated by Rev. John Macpherson; *History of the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament*, by Prof. E. Reuss, translated from the latest edition; *The Kingdom of God, Biblically and Historically Considered*, by Prof. J. S. Candlish, D.D., being the Tenth Series of Cunningham's Lectures; a translation of Lotze's *Microcosmos*; Pastor Lehmann's *Scenes from the Life of Jesus*; *The Chief Principles of Ancient Israel's Religion*, by Dr. F. E. König; "Philosophic Series," Part I. (Didactic), No. 1.—*Criteria of Diverse Kinds of Truth*, by President Jas. McCosh, D.D.; and *Old and New Theology*, by the Rev. J. B. Heard.

IN the series of "Bible-Class Handbooks," Messrs. T. and T. Clark will shortly publish Part I. of *The Acts of the Apostles*, with Introduction, Notes, and Maps, by Prof. T. M. Lindsay; and *A Geography of Palestine*, by the Rev. A. Henderson, the maps in which have been revised by Capt. Conder, R.E., of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

THE following new volumes of Verse are announced as nearly ready for publication by Mr. Elliot Stock:—*Songs after Sunset*, by W. Staniland; *A Child's Fantasy*, by N. R. Tyerman; *Echoes*, by Edward Henry Noel; *Bramwell Cloisters*, by the Rev. J. W. Pitchford, and a *Vision of Souls*, and other poems, by the Rev. W. J. Dawson.

THE proprietors of the *Derby Mercury* (which dates from 1732) announce their intention of issuing shortly, in connexion with that weekly journal, a halfpenny evening paper for Derbyshire and district, to be called the *Derby Express*. The *Mercury* and the *Express* will both be edited by Mr. W. Davenport Adams, who has conducted the former paper for nearly two years.

A FRESH antiquarian monthly has just made its appearance in the *Essex Note-Book and Suffolk Gleaner*, based upon the "Notes and Queries" column recently started in the *Essex Standard*, published at Colchester under the editorship of Mr. W. Gurney Benham.

MISS BRADDON's annual, *The Mistletoe Bough*, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Maxwell, and contains stories by the editor and other writers, with illustrations by well-known artists.

*Face to Face: a Fact in Seven Fables*, is the title of Mr. R. E. Francillon's Christmas story, to appear next month in "Grant & Co.'s Christmas Number for 1884."

PROF. OTTO HIRSCHFELD, of Vienna, has been invited to the chair of Roman History at the University of Berlin. He is a native of Prussia.



THE Clifton Shakspeare Society began the work of its tenth session on October 4, when an address from the president, Miss Constance O'Brien, was given. Miss O'Brien dealt only with the later plays of Shakspeare, in which she saw a marked difference as to the treatment of the problems of life. Whereas in the earlier plays the victims of undeserved suffering pass from us with their wrongs unavenged, or with the clouds still over them, we find in these later plays a strong clear record that Shakspeare had new feelings towards his spiritual offspring, and that he had lived to see that everybody has not a broken heart; that in spite of all the evils which wreck the lives of men and women, he looked at life no longer through the wild spirits or dreamy sadness of youth, or the sternness of struggling middle age, but with a refined serenity and impartiality. From this it may safely be gathered that even if Shakspeare had lived longer, we should have had no more plays from him, for what else was there for him to say? He had conquered all worlds, and there was nothing more to do. This view receives confirmation in the fact that there is no record that he wrote in the last three years of his life anything at all. Mr. Francis F. Fox was elected president for this session. The secretary (9 Gordon Road, Clifton) will be grateful for any Shaksperian magazine articles, pamphlets, or newspaper scraps.

#### SCOTCH JOTTINGS.

SIR SAMUEL FERGUSON, President of the Royal Irish Academy, delivered at Edinburgh last Monday the first of this year's course of the Rhind Lectures in Archaeology. His subject is "Early Celtic Monumental Inscriptions—the Ogham"; and he hopes to succeed in proving that the majority of Ogham inscriptions, at least in Ireland, are Christian, and that they confirm the high antiquity which has been claimed for Christianity in that island.

THE exhibition of Scotch national portraits at Edinburgh, which was opened in the beginning of July, closed last Saturday. Apart from the holders of season tickets, it was visited by about sixteen thousand persons; and it is understood that the receipts have just balanced the expenditure. This exhibition was designed as a preliminary to the formation of a permanent Scotch National Portrait Gallery. Towards this end several pictures have been purchased out of the exhibition, including those of Lady Arabella Stuart, the poet Campbell, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Sir James Ross, and Sir Francis Grant. In addition, about sixty pictures have been lent for exhibition for a further term of twelve months. Among these are fine examples of Reynolds, Romney, and Raeburn, and also Mr. Whistler's famous full-length of Carlyle. With regard to this last, we are glad to hear that a subscription is talked of to purchase it.

THE International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh, which also closed last Saturday, appears not to have been a financial success. But it is intended that this exhibition likewise shall form the nucleus of a permanent museum and school of forestry.

THE Earl of Rosebery is to be president of the Scottish Geographical Society announced in the ACADEMY of last week. The inaugural meeting is to be held at Edinburgh in the last week of November, when Mr. H. M. Stanley will deliver an address.

PRINCIPAL TULLOCH, of St. Andrews, has been chosen to deliver the fifth series of St. Giles lectures at Edinburgh during the coming winter, from November to March. He has taken for his subject "Movements of Religious Thought in Britain in the Nineteenth Century,"

subdivided as follows: Liberal Movement—Coleridge and his School, Julius and Charles Hare, John Sterling, Edward Irving; Early Oriel Movement—Whately, Arnold, Hampden, Blanco White, Milman; Oxford Movement—Keble, Pusey, Newman, Hurrell Froude; Movement in Scotland—Chalmers, A. Thomson, T. Erskine, Irving, M'Leod Campbell, Wright of Borthwick; Naturalistic Movement—J. S. Mill, Grote, G. H. Lewes, Carlyle, Sterling; Broad Church—F. D. Maurice, M'Leod Campbell, Kingsley, F. W. Robertson, Bishop Ewing.

MESSRS. JAMES MACLEHOSE & SONS, of Glasgow, have in the press a course of lectures on *The Reformers*, which are at present being delivered on Sunday evenings in St. James' Church, Paisley, by graduates of the University of Glasgow, who are now ministers of the United Presbyterian Church.

THE Ferguson scholarships, annually competed for by the graduates of all four Scotch universities, have been awarded this year as follows: Classical, J. A. Smith, of Edinburgh; Mathematical, C. W. C. Barlow, also of Edinburgh; Philosophical, W. L. Mackenzie, of Aberdeen.

#### ORIGINAL VERSE.

##### AN AUTUMN RHYME.

WHEN the breath of March was keen,  
And the woods were brown and bare,  
Covered from the cruel air  
In a tangled bed of green,  
Violets grew unplucked, unseen,  
Sweet and meet to wreath your hair,  
If it only could have been.

But Love's heart and hope were strong,  
And he smiled, and whispered low,  
"When the summer roses blow,  
And the summer swallows throng,  
Though a little while be long,  
She will come at last to know,  
She will take our flowers and song."

Now encroaching sunset shows  
That the year hath turned his face  
Unto failure and disgrace,  
Brooding mists and beating snows,  
And along the garden rows  
Leaf and petal fall apace,  
And with each a poor hope goes.

B. NICHOLS.

#### OBITUARY.

IT is with much regret that we record the death of a valued contributor to the ACADEMY, the Rev. Edwin Wallace, Fellow of Worcester College, and younger brother of Whyte's professor of moral philosophy at Oxford. He was born at Cupar in Fifeshire, and educated at the Madras Academy in that town, whence he proceeded to the university of St. Andrew's, which conferred on him a few years ago the degree of LL.D. In 1867 he won a scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, and obtained in due course a first class in classics both at moderations and at the final examination. Immediately on taking his degree he was elected Fellow of Worcester; and the remainder of his short life was devoted to work at that college as tutor and librarian. It was mainly by his exertions that the Worcester library was developed in the direction of classical literature; and of this portion of his labours he has left a memorial in a most useful catalogue. Among Oxford tutors he was distinguished not only by the thoroughness of his teaching, but still more by the enthusiasm which was ever leading him on to fresh fields of study. His knowledge of philosophy, especially Greek and German, was very wide. We believe that for several years he wrote all the philosophical notices for the *Westminster Review*. In 1875 he published *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle*. This

little volume, originally designed to meet the wants of his pupils, was so successful as to have reached already a third edition. In 1882 he issued a more ambitious book, an edition of Aristotle's *De Anima* in Greek and English, with Introduction and notes. Few other men busily engaged in teaching can show so good a record of ten years' work. In the summer of 1883 Mr. Wallace's health suddenly broke down. He was ordered forthwith to Davos Platz, which seemed to do him good after the first fatigue of the journey had passed off. This summer he ventured to visit England, and even hoped that he might be able to pass the winter here. But this was not to be. He returned to Davos towards the end of September, and died there on Monday, October 6.

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE present number of *Mind* opens with a very able discussion of the problems of hypnotism, from the pen of Mr. E. Gurney. The essayist has made a study of the hypnotic state at first hand, and his skill in minute, and at the same time, comprehensive, criticism, enables him to show conclusively the inadequacy of the theories as yet propounded in explanation of the phenomena of hypnotism. He begins by exposing the weakness of Dr. Carpenter's theory, according to which the actions of the hypnotised patient are cases of automatic mental action analogous to the actions which take place in a state of reverie and abstraction. And with Dr. Carpenter's theory he would reject all others which seek the cause of the hypnotic state altogether in the psychical region, as the result of "a cramp of the attention," and so forth. On the other hand, he objects to the opposite view of Despine and Heidenhain, which resolves all the manifestations of hypnotism into purely physical or unconscious processes, that though this theory may account for some of the phenomena, it does not account for all of them. The article is an excellent *résumé* of our present knowledge of one of the most curious and perplexing regions of mental phenomena. Another paper of considerable psychological importance is the second instalment of a systematic classification of the feelings, by Mr. Charles Mercier, M.B. The attempt to group the feelings by connecting them with the interaction of the organism and its environment, and tracing out the main variations in the mode of this interaction, is here carried forward with much ability. But the reader will probably be surprised more than once at the odd juxtapositions which result from Mr. Mercier's method, and be led to doubt whether any such method helps us the better to see the real psychological affinities of the several varieties of emotion. The other leading article of the number is from the pen of Dr. J. Hutchison Stirling, and aims at showing that Kant has not answered Hume. The essay is written in the author's peculiarly impressive manner. The essayist contends that Hume fully acknowledged the validity of the idea of a necessary connection between facts causally related, and only busied himself to show that reason could offer no "explanation" of this necessity. In spite of vehement assertion and all the emphasis of frequent iteration, the writer's thesis reads paradoxical enough to a reader of Hume. Most people, probably, will still say that Hume in denying that reason could detect any necessity binding together successively facts, and in referring the belief in causality and the subjective feeling of necessity to experience and habit, has robbed the idea of necessity of its intellectual or logical validity. If Hume, as well as other men who are given to scepticism, continued to place absolute reliance on the law of causation, it was just because he was a man shaped by those forces of experience

and habit long before he was a philosopher. Dr. Stirling proposes to disprove the appositeness of Kant's answer in a second paper. The other contents of the new number of *Mind*, consisting of discussions, critical notices, &c., are fully up to the standard of a scientific journal.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* of September 15, Martin Minguez begins a History of the Monastery of S. Maria de Irache in Navarre, citing at length documents and charters chiefly of the eleventh century. In "Cosas del Dia," Charro Hidalgo protests against the naturalistic school of fiction of Zola, quoting largely from the preface of Menendez y Pelayo to the works of Pereda, the best living example of Spanish realistic writers. In his essay on "The Ode," Miguel Gutierrez deals with Spanish religious poetry, and especially with the sacred lyrics of Fr. Luis de Leon. Jordana y Morera describes vividly the Yellowstone Valley in his curiosities of the United States.

THE September number of the *Boletin* of the Real Academia de la Historia is occupied with two short inedited historical works of Gil de Zamora, written towards the close of the thirteenth century. Full of strange blunders, they are interesting from their showing how widely spread was the movement towards liberty at that date. The institution of private property in land is traced back with all reprobation to Cain. The sturdy municipal spirit of the citizen of Zamora, argues that the treason of a lord to his subjects is a far graver wrong than their treason to him. The frequent quotations from the Bible remind us of the works of our own Gildas, and they are used to the same purport.

By an oversight, we have hitherto omitted to mention the second of Dr. Eugene Oswald's quarterly letters from England, which appeared in the *Revue Internationale* for July 25. The English correspondence of the *Revue* gives promise of being the ablest and most complete summary for foreign readers of all matters of literary and artistic interest in this country. In our notice of Dr. Oswald's former letter (*ACADEMY* June 7, 1884) we found it necessary to complain of the extreme inaccuracy of the printing; we are glad to see that a great improvement has taken place in this respect.

In the new Part of *Englische Studien*, Mr. Boyle continues his inquiry into the share of Massinger, Rowley, and other writers in the plays generally attributed to Beaumont and Fletcher; R. Thum carries on his illustration of Macaulay's phrases in the *History of England*; Prof. Sievers contributes many corrections to Wulker's Anglo-Saxon and Early-English glosses; G. Keibel prints an Early-English poem by Richard Rolle, of Hampole; the editor, Prof. Kolbing, prints some minor poems from the famous Auchinleck MS. of about 1320 A.D.; W. Sattler welcomes the first Part of the Philological Society's New English Dictionary; and many other good papers are contributed by various writers.

#### SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

- ANDREOLI, A. La Scrittura, sua Storia dai Geroglifici ai nostri di. Milan: Gall. 15 fr.  
BOURDEAU, L. Les Forces de l'Industrie. Paris: Alcan. 5 fr.  
BRUNN, H. Ueb. die kunstgeschichtliche Stellung der pergamentenen Gigantomachie. Berlin: Weidmann. 5 M.  
FOURNEL, V. Petites Comedies rares et curieuses du XVII<sup>e</sup> Siecle. Paris: Quantin. 10 fr.  
GERLACH, M. Allegorien u. Embleme. Mit Text v. A. Hg. 3. Abthlg. Wien: Gerlach. 115 M.  
GOERTZ, A. Einführung in das Studium der Dichtkunst. II. Das Studium der dram. Kunst. Leipzig: Klinkhardt. 6 M.  
GONCOURT, E. et J. de. En 18... Préface d'Edmond de Goncourt. Brussels: Kistemaekers. 3 fr. 50 c.  
HOFFMANN, A. Holzschnitten in Rocco. 1. Serie. 1. Lfg. Berlin: Claesen. 12 M. 50 Pf.

- JANSEN, A. Jean-Jacques Rousseau als Musiker. Berlin: Reimer. 10 M.  
KRAUSE, G. Friedrich der Grosse u. die deutsche Poesie. Halle: Waisenh. 2 M.  
MALOT, H. Micheline. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
PHILIPPOVICH V. PHILIPPSBERG, E. Die Bank u. England im Dienste der Finanzverwaltung d. Staates. Wien: Toepflitz. 6 M.  
PINSET, R. et J. d'AUBIAC. Histoire du Portrait en France. Paris: Quantin. 25 fr.  
PONTMARTIN, A. de. Souvenirs d'un vieux Critique. 5<sup>e</sup> Serie. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
REICH, das russische, in Europa. Eine Studie. Berlin: Mittler. 9 M.  
SAMAROW, G. Die Saxonburgen. Stuttgart: Verlags-Anstalt. 12 M.  
TISSOT, C. Exploration scientifique de la Tunisie. T. 1. Paris: Imp. Nat.  
UBERWEG, F. Schiller als Historiker u. Philosoph. Hrg. v. M. Brach. Leipzig: Reissner. 8 M.  
VICCHI, L. Vincenzo Monti. Ravenna: Morandi. 10 fr.  
WARNEKE, F. Die mittelalterlichen heraldischen Kampfschilder in der St. Elisabeth-Kirche zu Marburg. Berlin: Hermann. 15 M.  
WELHAUSEN, J. Skizzen u. Vorarbeiten. 1. Hft. Berlin: Reimer. 9 M.  
WELT, H. Geschichte d. Sonettes in der deutschen Dichtung. Leipzig: Veit. 5 M. 40 Pf.

##### HISTORY.

- BEAURIEZ, L. de. Elisabeth d'Autriche (femme de Charles IX.) et son temps. Paris: Gervais. 3 fr.  
FRIES, S. von. Abriss der Geschichte Chinas seit seiner Entstehung. Wien: Frick. 12 M.  
HAEDEL, E. v. Astronomische Beiträge zur assyrischen Chronologie. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 50 P.  
LAGREZE, G. B. de. Henri IV.: Vie privée—Détails inédits. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 3 fr. 50 c.  
LEBRUN, le Général. Bazailles—Sedan. Paris: Dentu. 6 fr.  
NICOLAI, L'Epoque gauleuse dans le Département de la Mayenne. Paris: Juchevier. 6 fr.  
THOMAS, A. Les Registres de Boniface VIII. Fasc. 1. Paris: Thorin. 11 fr. 40 c.  
VITROLLES, Mémoires et Relations politiques du Baron de, 1815-30. T. III. et dernier. Paris: Charpentier. 7 fr. 50 c.

##### PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- ADOLPH, E. Zur Morphologie der Hymenopterenflügel. Leipzig: Engelmann. 9 M.  
AENO, L. L'Istogenia e le Metamorfosi delle Fibre elastiche e la Dottrina cellulare. Genoa: Istituto de Sordomuti. 12 fr.  
BRALMONT, A. Le général comte Fodleben. Brussels: Muquardt. 1 fr. 50 c.  
BRIEFWISCHSEL zwischen Justus v. Liebig u. Thdr. Reuning ab. landwirtschaftl. Fragen aus den J. 1851 bis 1873. Dresden: Schönfeld. 5 M.  
FISCHER, A. Untersuchungen ab. das Siebröhren-System der Cucurbitaceen. Ein Beitrag zur vergleich. Anatomie der Pflanzen. Berlin: Bornträger. 10 M.  
FROEG, G. Die Grundlagen der Arithmetik. Eine logisch-mathem. Untersuchung ab. den Begriff der Zahl. Breslau: Koebner. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
GERBER, G. Die Sprache u. das Erkennen. Berlin: Gaertner. 8 M.  
GLOGAU, G. Grundriss der Psychologie. Breslau: Koebner. 4 M.  
GRUBER, A. Die Protozoen d. Hafens v. Genua. Leipzig: Engelmann. 8 M. 50 Pf.  
GUYAU, Esquisse d'une Morale sans Obligation ni Sanction. Paris: Alcan. 5 fr.  
KAUFMANN, D. Die Sinne. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Physiologie u. Psychologie im Mittelalter aus hebr. u. arab. Quellen. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 8 M.  
KEKZ, F. Erinnerungen an Salze aus der Physik u. der Mechanik d. Himmels. Leipzig: Veit. 12 M.  
LEITGEH, H. Ueb. Bau u. Entwicklung der Sporenhäute u. deren Verhalten bei der Keimung. Graz: Leuschner. 8 M.  
REDTENBACHER, J. Uebersicht der Myrmecoidenlarven. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M. 50 Pf.  
ROTH, J. Beiträge zur Petrographie der plutonischen Gesteine, gestützt auf die von 1879 bis 1883 veröffentlichten Analysen. Berlin: Dümmler. 7 M. 50 Pf.  
THEILE, F. W. Gewichtsbestimmungen zur Entwicklung d. Muskelsystems u. d. Skelettes beim Menschen. Leipzig: Engelmann. 20 M.  
WUNDERLICH, L. Beiträge zur vergleichenden Anatomie u. Entwicklungsgeschichte d. unteren Kehlkopfes der Vögel. Leipzig: Engelmann. 6 M.

##### PHILOLOGY.

- BURKHARD, K. Die Kaimir Cakuntala-Handschrift. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.  
GOMPERTZ, Th. Ueb. e. bisher unbekanntes griechisches Schriftsystem aus der Mitte d. 4. vorchristl. Jahrh. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 1 M. 30 Pf.  
LECK, H. Deutsche Sprachlehre in Wälschtirol. Stuttgart: Aue. 1 M.  
MEYER, G. Albanesische Studien. II. Die albanesischen Zahlwörter. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 1 M. 40 Pf.  
ZSCHALG, H. Die Verslehren v. Fabri, Du Pont u. Sibilet. Leipzig: Froberg. 1 M. 50 Pf.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### AUTOTYPES.

Cambridge: Oct. 11, 1884.

In their letter of October 8, inserted in last week's *ACADEMY*, the Autotype Company re-

present me as having designated all the twenty palaeographical works, which I mentioned in the *ACADEMY* of September 20, as "autotypes." This is not correct. When I spoke of the works collectively I called them either *photographic* works, or *photographic* reproductions, and I alluded, on more than one occasion, to the "various photographic processes" employed nowadays to reproduce MSS. or portions of MSS. But I never said, or meant to say, that all the works I mentioned were "autotypes." I knew better. I knew that the autotype process was one of the "various photographic processes" of which I spoke. But I knew also that all the photographic processes were not necessarily autotypes. The inquiry in what respect these processes differed from, or agreed with, each other, or in what respect the one was superior to the other, lay outside the scope of my article. I was not in the least concerned to deal with the *mechanism* of photography. I simply dealt with the results or products of photography as we have them before us in the palaeographical works of the last twenty-five years. A discussion as to the superiority of one photographic process over another may be, and ought to be, of very great advantage to all who intend to publish works of this kind. Nor is the question which processes may, and which may not, be legally called autotypes, of slight importance. But none of these questions can affect my criticism on the works hitherto published. I was in error only with respect to the so-called reproduction of the Epinal Glossary, which I called an "autotype" (from an impression on my mind) whereas it is a "photolithograph." It is true, I also called the reproduction of the Beowulf poem (published by the Early-English Text Society) an autotype, and the Autotype Company tell us now that it has, *legally*, no right to this name. But in this case I could not help myself, as the work is distinctly called an autotype on the title, on the cover, in the preface, and in the notice of the director of the society prefixed to the book. I believe the Autotype Company would render us all a great service by explaining how we might distinguish their own productions, which are *legally* called autotypes, from other photographic works, when the latter are designated as autotypes either by the printers who produce them or by the publishers who publish them. At the same time let me express the hope that they will not mix up these discussions with my articles, which have nothing to do with them. J. H. HESSELS.

##### KING ARTHUR.

Alyth, N.B.: Oct. 10, 1884.

As I hold with Mr. Nutt and Mr. Yorke Powell that there was a historic Arthur, and that he was the hero of the resistance of the North Britons, or Picts, to the Teutonic invaders, I think it well to point out that it seems quite a mistake to place the "Caledonian" forest to the north of the Forth. Throughout the early Middle Ages there was but one forest known to the world, inside and outside of Scotland, as the pre-eminent Scottish Forest; and that was the great forest of Ettrick, Selkirk and Teviotdale. This district was almost as distinctively the Scots Forest as the Forth was the Scots Water. Froissart had seen this wood "la sauvage Escosse"—"la forest de Jedours"; so, of course, had Gray, the writer of the Scalacronica. In Scottish records we find one Sir William Douglas called indifferently "Sir William Douglas of Jedburgh" or "Sir Wm. Douglas of the Forest." Other woods and forests no doubt are mentioned in chartularies and chronicles, but no other wood is ever spoken of in the same terms. This great southern forest was the "Coed Caledan,"



the "Forest-wood," of Nennius, where the Arthurian battle was fought, and the word Caledon, so fortunately preserved, gives us the root and meaning of the Roman "Caledonis" and "Caledonia," and of Ptolemy's "Ἰσθμὸς Καλυδωνία." The name is associated with woodlands from the very first; and a reference to Tacitus will show that the Romans were more or less involved in woodlands as soon as they crossed the borders of Bryneich ("Brigantes"). Lastly, I may add that, local tradition still claims the oaks in Dalkeith Park as relics of the old "Caledonian" forest."

J. H. RAMSAY.

Athenaeum Club: Oct. 11, 1884.

Prof. Sayce, in the ACADEMY of September 27, which I have only now had an opportunity of seeing, declares that he is "no believer in the northern Arthur, at least as an historical personage," and gives certain reasons for this non-belief. I was the first to collect the topographical, and to set forth, in a complete and methodical form, both the topographical and the historical evidence at present accessible for an historical, as well as a mythical, northern Arthur. And as a very great number of scholars, and among others, apparently, Mr. Nutt and Mr. York Powell in the late correspondence under the above title, have more or less fully accepted this theory. I would desire to make a few remarks both on the objections of Prof. Sayce and on my own arguments.

The objections of Prof. Sayce to the Northern Arthur, so far, at least, as he has stated them in the ACADEMY, refer, first, to the localities of his battles, and, secondly, to the date of the Cymric poems in which he is mentioned.

As to the former he says:—

"The seventh battle was fought in 'Coit Celidon' the great Caledonian forest, north of Dunkeld and Loch Lomond; the ninth at 'Urbs Legionum,' that is, either Chester or Caerleon. . . . If Chester is meant, the battle did not take place until 613, more than half a century after the age to which the historical Arthur must be referred; if Caerleon on the Usk is meant, a still later date must be given to it. . . . In any case, a British chieftain of the sixth century was not likely to be fighting both in the Caledonian forest [north of Dunkeld and Loch Lomond] and at Chester or Caerleon-on-Usk, and his enemies in neither place would have been Saxons."

All very true. But one would ask what grounds Prof. Sayce has for thus positively asserting that *Coed Celyddon*, the Wood of Celyddon, in those later centuries, when the Arthurian legends were being formed, and when the Caledonians had conquered the former "Wales within the Walls," still meant, as formerly, only the forest "north of Dunkeld and Loch Lomond," and not, as Mr. Skene among others affirms ("Four Ancient Books of Wales," vol. i., p. 54), "the great forest of which the forests of Selkirk and Ettrick formed a part"? And one would further ask what grounds Prof. Sayce has for thus positively identifying the "Urbs Legionum or Leogis, qui Britannice Kairlium dicitur," either with Chester or Caerleon-on-Usk (towns which Nennius terms in his list, not Kaerlium or Kaerlion, but Kaer Legion), and not, as is done by Skene (*Ibid.*, pp. 55-56), with the town on the Leum, or Leven, the Alloyd of the *Bruts*, the Gaelic Dumbrettan, Dumbarton, the "Castrum Arthuri" of a parliamentary record of David II. in 1367?

The further objections of Prof. Sayce to an historical northern Arthur are thus stated:—

"His existence rests ultimately upon the supposed evidence of the old Welsh poems. We have no proof that these, as we have them, are older than the twelfth century. . . . And the allusions they contain to Arthur strike me as belonging to a period when Arthur had become the national hero of the Cymry, so that his name would naturally be inter-

polated into poems which recounted the struggles of the Britons against their barbarian foes."

That the poems originated at, and even contain fragments of, a much earlier date, is not denied; nor that the original bards belonged to the North; nor that the scenes of the poems are in the North. And this being so, whether it is probable that what "strikes" Prof. Sayce as "interpolation" really is so, depends on what force there is in the general argument for an historical Northern Arthur.

That argument—as I have summarised it in my article on "Arthur" in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and stated it in detail in my essay on "Arthurian Localities," prefixed to the Early English Text Society's *Romance of Merlin*, an essay published also as an independent work (1869), expanding my original essay written in 1866, and published in *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1867, and thus a year before Mr. Skene's "Four Ancient Books of Wales" (1868)—that argument is as follows.

First, the historical facts are stated that show that the west of Southern Scotland, save Galloway, was, in the sixth century, peopled by Kymry, and the east by Saxons, and that there were bard-sung conflicts between these two races, representatives, also, of two religions.

Secondly, as the result of many personal wanderings on foot over Southern Scotland and the English Border, it is shown, not only that a number of Arthurian localities, elsewhere unparalleled, exists in that region, but that Arthurian legends and traditions are still living among the people, and may be picked up even from wholly illiterate old stonebreakers and others on the roadside.

Thirdly, having pointed out that these facts raise the question, whether it is more likely that traditions of an historical Arthur were imported into the North from the South, or into the South from the North; it is shown that historical conditions subsequent to the sixth century were highly inimical to an importation from the South, and highly favourable to an importation from the North—which, therefore, must be regarded as the original seat of the historical Arthur.

With reference to those views in which Prof. Sayce appears more or less to agree with Mr. York Powell and Mr. Nutt, those, namely, with respect to the attaching to Arthur of old Celtic myths, and the similarity of the Welsh Arthurian myth to, if not its derivation from, the Gaelic Fingalian myth, I beg to say that, even in my original essay of 1866-7, I specially pointed out, not only this similarity, but the very remarkable relations that exist in Scotland between the regions respectively distinguished by an Arthurian and a Fingalian topography. To quote from that original essay:—

"In Scotland alone are to be found localities appertaining to both the great, and, as I hope to show, allied Cycles of Celtic Poesy, the Fingalian and Arthurian; and, like the shells that distinguish different but allied strata, are these two sets of localities to the two great formations of Celtic Tradition."

J. S. STUART-GLENNIE.

#### POEMS IN "THE GROVE."

London: Oct. 13, 1884.

In 1721 was published *The Grove*; or, a Collection of Original Poems, Translations, &c., by W. Walsh, Esq., Dr. J. Donne, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Hall, of Hereford, The Lady E—M—, Mr. Butler, author of *Hudibras*, Mr. Stepney, Sir John Suckling, Dr. Kenrick, and other eminent hands. It was published by, or rather printed for, W. Mears, "at the Lamb without Temple Bar." In the preface, and after a short eulogy of Kenrick, Hall, and Walsh, the anonymous editor, writing in the first person, states that "there are several

gentlemen's names of note, who furnish'd other parts in this collection (and whose character might give a check to any over-freedom in censure) that might be added, but that I am not at liberty to insert them; some of them being in too high a station of life, and others having since oblig'd themselves to severer studies." Among "these latent jewels," for such the editor considered them, are two poems of very special interest. One is "Absence," by Dr. J. Donne, and of which it is here said: "This poem was found in an old Manuscript of Sir John Cotton's, of Stratton, in Huntingdonshire." This same poem, which commences with

"Absence, hear [thou] my protestation,"

appeared, according to Mr. Davenport Adams, in Davison's *Poetical Rhapsody* of 1602. At this date Donne was about thirty years of age, having been born in 1573. It has been stated, by Izaak Walton in the *Life* prefixed to the *Eighty Sermons*, fol. 1640, that Donne wrote most of his poems before the twentieth year of his age, and these were collected and first published posthumously in 1633, or two years after his death. The poem in question is not in any edition of Donne that I know of, not even the exhaustive one privately printed by Mr. Grosart sixteen years ago. This oversight on the part of Mr. Grosart is unaccountable, as the *Grove* is duly catalogued at the British Museum, and each contributor, or reputed contributor, has an individual cross reference to the work. As regards the poem itself, I would only mention that it is both very pretty and very short, and is much more meritorious than some of Donne's effusions.

The other poem in this collection which deserves attention is "A Satyr" against Marriage, by Mr. Butler, the author of *Hudibras*. Everyone knows that Butler wrote a "Satire upon Marriage," but it does not seem to be so generally known that he wrote one against that ancient institution. At all events the one in the *Grove*, in which is employed the metre of *Hudibras* and which is characterised by its indelicacy, does not appear in any collected edition of Butler's works.

It is, of course, an open question as to whether either of these poems is authentic; but each it will be observed has mannerisms that would warrant us in accepting both as genuine.

It may be added that among the list of subscribers to the *Grove* occur the names of the Earl of Orrery, Pope, Prior, Theobald (whose rendering of *Hero and Leander* it contains), and Young.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

#### "DEULACRESSE."

Brighton: Oct. 10, 1884.

In studying the life of the great Earl of Chester, I have been struck by the unsatisfactory explanation ("Dieu l'ancres"—"May God prosper it") of the above name, borne by the Abbey of his foundation at Leek, in Staffordshire. I have lately discovered the same word as the proper name of a Jew in the *Liber Wintoniensis*, a century earlier. It there occurs as "Deulecreisse judeus" (*Domesday*, iv., 551). Can anyone suggest a better derivation?

J. H. ROUND.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Oct. 20, 7.30 p.m. Education: "The Intellectual Side of Moral Education," by Mrs. Bryant.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Joins of the Human Body," by Prof. John Marshall.  
8 p.m. Aristotelian: President's Address; "The Relation of Philosophy to Science, Physical and Psychological," by Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson.

\* Spelt "satire" in the list of "Contents."

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 8 p.m. South Place Institute, Finsbury: "Mental Physics," by Mr. S. B. J. Skerrett.  
 FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Muscles of the Human Body," by Prof. John Marshall.  
 8 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club: "On the Relations of the Various Types of the Genus Orbitolites," by Dr. W. B. Carpenter.  
 8 p.m. New Shakespeare: "Shakspeare's Garden of Girls," by Miss Leigh-Noel.

## SCIENCE.

*Etude sur l'Analogie en général et sur les Formations analogiques de la Langue grecque.*  
 By Victor Henry. (Maisonneuve: Paris.)

HAVE little hesitation in saying that Prof. Henry's book, the title of which is given above, is the most important that has appeared for a long while past on the subject of Greek grammar, regarded, at least, from the comparative point of view. It marks a new stage in the scientific treatment of Greek philology, and is the first attempt to apply on a complete scale, and to a particular language, the principles and conclusions which have created such a revolution in the study of comparative philology during the last ten years.

I need hardly explain that the new school starts with the two assumptions that a phonetic law, when once ascertained, is inviolable, and that the chief agent of change in language, and more especially in grammar, has been analogy or assimilation. The latter assumption, indeed, is more than verified by the history of the Romanic languages of Europe. Forms which the school represented by Curtius endeavoured to explain by phonetic decay and organic phonetic changes, which too often set at defiance every known law, are now shown to be the result of that principle of imitation which dominates the whole life of man, and is felt nowhere so strongly as in the words which he utters. No doubt analogy is so easy a key that it may now and then be fitted to locks which it does not really suit, but I believe that such cases will eventually turn out to be but relatively few.

Prof. Henry begins his work with an admirable introduction on the character of analogy and its effect upon language in general. Then follows the main part of the book, which analyses the Greek language in particular, tracing form after form to the potent influence of this all-pervading principle. It is impossible here to do more than call the attention of scientific grammarians to the volume; to give anything like an outline of its contents would exceed the limits of an article. It is sufficient to say that every department of Greek grammar is passed under review; every vowel is carefully scrutinised, and even the accentuation is not allowed to go unchallenged. The fabric of Greek grammar, as we have it, is shown to have been mainly built up by the guiding hand of analogy.

In a work which covers so large a space of ground, which involves so many details and deals with so much that is new, differences of opinion here and there are unavoidable. In some cases—as, for instance, as regards the origin of the characteristic *r* of the Latin and Keltic passives—the author would doubtless now modify his views; in other cases the question might be one of probabilities which would not strike two scholars in exactly the same way. There is one point, however, in which, as it seems to me, some of Prof. Henry's

arguments need revision in the light of recent research. This is the relation between Latin and Greek. The old classical curriculum had accustomed us to regard these languages as having a special connexion one with another, and it was therefore natural that the founders of comparative philology should have assumed this special connexion to be a fact. But it has become increasingly manifest that the assumption is merely one of those *idola* which the progress of scientific philology has obliged us to discard. Greek and Latin have as little to do with each other (except, of course, in the matter of borrowing) as any two of the most distantly related members of the Indo-European family of speech. The languages to which the Italic group claims an immediate affinity are the Keltic; and there must have been a time when the speakers of the Italic and Keltic dialects lived together or in close proximity to one another. The Greek dialects look rather towards the East, and it is with Armenian, I believe, that they will ultimately be found to stand in the most intimate relation.

To sum up, Prof. Henry has given us an interesting, suggestive, and valuable book which no comparative philologist or student of Greek grammar can afford to neglect.

A. H. SAYCE.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CAROLINE MINUSCULE.

Settlington: Oct. 13, 1884.

MR. J. H. HESSELS is to be congratulated on having become at last aware, since the publication of his former articles, of the existence of Wattenbach's *Anleitung*, which is confessedly the standard text-book of the science as to which he has undertaken to enlighten us. But such candid confessions as to the progress of his studies make it the more difficult to understand the confidence with which he questions the competency and challenges the cautious conclusions of the great masters of that difficult branch of knowledge in which he confesses he is only a novice "endeavouring to instruct himself."

Mr. Hessels insinuates, rather than asserts, that Messrs. Bond, Thompson, and myself, have not formed independent opinions as to the origin of the Caroline minuscule, but have reproduced what he calls "the somewhat involved and contradictory statements" of Prof. Wattenbach. Messrs. Bond and Thompson are perfectly competent to defend themselves; but, so far as I am concerned, it so happens that the long extract which Mr. Hessels gives from my book is one of the two or three instances in which, with the utmost diffidence, I have ventured to differ from the conclusions of the great German expert. If Mr. Hessels had examined more carefully the passage which he quotes, he would have seen that I assert that the new script was "obtained mainly from the rounded English book-hand of the eighth century;" whereas Prof. Wattenbach only goes so far as to say that "it occasionally takes up Anglo-Saxon elements." I am quite prepared to find, in this instance as in others, that it would have been wiser simply to have followed Prof. Wattenbach, instead of attempting to form an independent judgment. But I am not convinced that I am in error by the cases which Mr. Hessels cites. In the eighth century there were two English hands, very different in character: the pointed secular minuscule of the charters, which may be called the diplomatic hand, and the rounded book-hand of the monks. Of Mr. Hessel's instances, plates 12 and 23 of the Palaeographic Society represent charters

written in the pointed diplomatic hand. Plates 90 and 91 are not "English minuscule" at all; they are the famous Gospels of MacRegol, written in Ireland and in "Irish uncial." Plates 139 and 140 are from the Cambridge Bede, written, not in England, but on the Continent. Plate 141, however, is a case which should have shown Mr. Hessels, if he had examined it with more care, the danger of hasty generalisation. It is a page of the British Museum Bede, in which the beginning of each book is written in the rounded minuscules which, as I venture to think, had an important influence in the formation of the beautiful Caroline script, while the remainder is in the pointed minuscule which the Caroline script rapidly displaced.

Mr. Hessels thinks my own plate (vol. ii., p. 164) looks as if I wished to destroy my own theory of the influence of the Anglo-Saxon on the Frankish writing. This is another hasty conclusion. From want of space I was unable to insert on my plate the rounded Anglo-Saxon minuscule, from which I derive certain features of the Caroline minuscule; the Irish uncial, which I give, being only the remote prototype.

In conclusion, I would say I do not agree with Mr. Hessels in his opinion as to the comparatively small value of autotype and colotype facsimiles; while, if he can devise a palaeographic terminology superior to that now in use, and can also secure its general adoption, no one will be more surprised or more grateful than myself. I have gone as far in this direction as I thought it expedient to venture, feeling that the confusion produced by changes in the accepted nomenclature of scripts is often a worse evil than the retention of the old names, although they may not be wholly unexceptionable.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

## MR. HESSELS AS A CRITIC.

London: Oct. 8, 1884.

I am extremely obliged to Mr. Hessels for at last pointing out some errors in the printed transcription of the Epinal Glossary. Whether they prove his points or not is another question, for they have the fatal defect of proving too much: (1) that I am unable to distinguish between two such letters as *i* and *e* in a MS. where they are as distinct as in ordinary print, and (2) that I am ignorant of the meanings of *amburo* and *incendo*. In fact, these errors are of so gross a character that they could hardly have been made by anyone copying letter by letter, even if totally ignorant of palaeography, and as they all occur in a single page, the most natural conclusion would be that that page was accidentally printed off without the benefit of my revision. However, this must remain mere conjecture till the whole of Mr. Hessels' evidence is before us, which it probably will not be for some time, if he persists in what is apparently his determination to let it out only in occasional dribbles.

I am also obliged to Mr. Hessels for correcting—or rather defining more exactly—my conjecture about the authorship of the remarks on Epinal in the *Athenaeum* review. He distinctly admits that these remarks originated—if only partially and indirectly—with himself, and can hardly deny—apart from such additional evidence as I could easily bring forward if I chose—the truth of my original statement that "he has for the last year been industriously disseminating charges of gross incompetence and carelessness against me, but has hitherto persistently refused to give any proof of them."

My complaint against Mr. Hessels is, not that he brought these charges against me, but that he has brought them in a way which the editor of the ACADEMY will not allow me to characterise as I could wish, withholding his evidence entirely for nearly a year, and even now only giving a portion of it. He talks of



"the calamity inflicted on the literary world" by these errors. Why then did he not correct them in the proofs of my transcription, which were sent to him with my approval during the printing of the work, which would have been the friendly and, at the same time, the most effective way of doing it, or publish a list of them without any comments, immediately after the appearance of the book, which would, at any rate, have been a gentlemanly and dignified proceeding?

The only excuse Mr. Hessels can make for this conduct is that he cannot "criticise the Epinal Glossary as a whole" till my *Oldest English Texts* are published. But we do not want his criticism of the Glossary as a whole (which I, for one, believe him to be quite incompetent to give); what I and the subscribers want is the list of errors. Nor do I see any reason why he should withhold his views about the date of the MS. His argument that my Introduction to the Epinal Glossary is "of no use whatever" till the other work is published, because all the references are to this unpublished book, is partly a misstatement, partly a misleading statement. It is true that I have in part of my Introduction preferred the convenient references to the numbers of the glosses in the O.E.T., but I have also given a table which enables the reader to find the references to the facsimile without the slightest difficulty. It is a direct misstatement as far as it applies to the section on the palaeography of the MS., for here the references are *exclusively* to the facsimile itself, many of them being to purely Latin glosses, which, of course, are not included in those printed in the O.E.T.

I quite agree with Mr. Hessels that "candour and frankness, and a due sense of our frailty, will carry us much further than all this wind and bluster"; and when he says, "I like to act on this principle," I can only ask, "Why don't you then?" Mr. Hessels says of me, "he is a hard-working man." Quite true; and therefore I object strongly to being buzzed round incessantly by a critical blue-bottle, with no result hitherto but irritation and loss of time. He complains, "how difficult it is to find out where one can have Mr. Sweet." Curiously enough, I have exactly the same difficulty with Mr. Hessels.

When I find Mr. Hessels gracefully admitting, "I know I am just as likely to slip as he is, perhaps more so," I cannot help conjecturing that this sudden fit of modesty may have been suggested by his own extraordinary blunder, which he has had to confess in his Second Notice. It is strange enough that Mr. Hessels should have neglected so obvious and convenient a source of information about a book's contents as its title-page, but it is simply incomprehensible that he should have made a prolonged and minute examination of a granular a photograph without noticing its difference from a clear-cut autotype. Such a want of observation must be rather a disadvantage in palaeography. It is also strange to find so consummate a palaeographer relying so blindly on the transliteration; one would expect him to read the facsimile straight off, and scorn all external aids.

There are a large number of minor misstatements in the Second Notice, some of which I will briefly notice. "Mr. Sweet will give me no time." Mr. Hessels himself informs us that my protest was published so far back as last April. Again, Mr. Hessels tells us he expected I would "shelter [myself] behind the printer," and finds that I actually did so when I remarked that several of my errata were "the result of letters dropping out after the proofs had passed out of my hands." He ought in common fairness to have stated that this (practically certain) conjecture was originally due, not to me, but to my reviewer, Prof. Skeat (*ACADEMY*, Feb.

9, 1884, p. 99). "It now leaks out why he declined to do so" [that is, be responsible for the accuracy of the facsimiles]. Mr. Hessels, here, suppresses the fact that this reason was stated by me distinctly in my preface to Epinal. The passage in which he accuses me of "hedging" is absolutely unintelligible to me. So also is the following: "He sometimes follows the reading (as he thinks it to be) of the MS. with such painful minuteness that he often prints the greatest nonsense rather than deviate, even intelligently, from his MS." Ought I to have printed what I thought was *not* the reading of the MS.? Does Mr. Hessels in his own editions "deviate intelligently" from his MSS.; or, in other words, garble their evidence?

I have now to plead guilty to a misleading statement of my own. When I said that "I was overruled in my wish to have the Epinal MS. reproduced by the autotype instead of the photolithographic process," I ought to have added that the expense made the adoption of the former process impossible.

Mr. Hessels seems unable to understand that I obtained the loan of the Epinal MS. *solely* on account of the English glosses, and that its photographic reproduction was undertaken solely on the ground of its being one of the oldest MSS. containing English words in existence, so that the publication of the purely Latin glosses, though unavoidable in the facsimile and transliteration, and, of course, highly desirable in itself, still lay entirely "outside the aim of the work." If the English glosses had been written all together, instead of being scattered through the whole MS., I should certainly have only published the English pages, and have entirely omitted the Latin ones. Mr. Hessels is evidently unable to realise that his own favourite study may appear of very subordinate importance to others.

And, here, I must regretfully part company with Mr. Hessels for the present. I have only to request him that, if in future I fail to reply to any observations of his, he will attribute it to want, not of literary courtesy, but of time.

HENRY SWEET.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

MR. GEORGE W. TRYON, JUN., of Philadelphia, announces that the first part of a new series of his *Manual of Conchology*, containing the Land Shells, will be published on January 1, 1885. This series is expected to be completed in from thirty-two to forty parts, and will contain nearly 20,000 illustrations. It will be issued in an edition of 250 copies, in the same style and at the same price as the Marine Series now in course of publication, and may be subscribed for separately or in connexion with the other series.

AN elaborate paper on "The Fossil Fishes of the Carboniferous Limestone of Great Britain," by Mr. J. W. Davis, of Halifax, has been published in the *Scientific Transactions* of the Royal Dublin Society. This paper, which forms quite a large volume by itself, is illustrated by numerous coloured plates. The work is based on the Earl of Enniskillen's collection, recently transferred to the British Museum, where it forms, with the collection of the late Sir Philip Egerton, an unparalleled assemblage of fish remains.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE are glad to hear that the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have taken up the scheme which the Philological and Early-English Text Societies failed to get support for—the printing of the fine eighth-century Glossary of Mediaeval Latin, with Anglo-

Saxon glosses, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The MS. contains some ten thousand Latin words, and about two thousand Anglo-Saxon ones. The latter, Mr. H. Sweet has included in his forthcoming "Oldest-English Texts," long printed off, but not yet issued for the Early-English Text Society. Still, a fresh print of them *in situ* will be most welcome, and the Latin words will often be new and always of value. The Syndics have committed the edition of the MS. to an M.A. of their university, Mr. J. H. Hessels, and to Prof. Zupitza, of Berlin, who had copied the MS. for his own use. The former gentleman will be responsible for the Latin words, the latter for the Anglo-Saxon.

IN *Le Livre* for October 10 is a highly appreciative notice of the first part of Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary*.

THE *Revue Critique* for October 13 has an article by M. A. Jacques on the portion of M. Godefroy's *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française* containing the letter E. The writer states that he has made a collection of nearly six hundred words, taken chiefly from printed sources, which are omitted in this portion of M. Godefroy's work. About a quarter of these are enumerated in the article, which also indicates several corrections of importance.

#### FINE ART.

GREAT SALE of PICTURES, at reduced prices (Engravings, Chromos, and Olographs), handsomely framed. Every one about to purchase pictures should pay a visit. Very suitable for wedding and Christmas presents.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

#### THE BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE OF COINS.

*Central Greece*. By B. V. Head. (Longmans.)

THE publications of the coin department of the British Museum are now appearing at a rapid rate. It is less than a year since the sections dealing with the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt and the states of Thessaly and Epirus were published, and now Mr. Head's *Central Greece* is in our hands. The scope of this volume is somewhat narrower than its title would lead us to expect, as it includes neither the western district of Acarnania and Aetolia, which Prof. Gardner has already discussed, nor the extensive but monotonous issues of the mint of Athens. The coinage of Euboea, however, is embraced in the work, and with good reason, as all the relations of that island were with the lands which face it across the Euripus, and not with the Cyclades, among which Eckhel and his followers down to the present day have persisted in classing it.

The larger half of the volume is concerned with the money of Locris, Phocis and Boeotia. Though comprising several interesting types, the issues of these countries are not so important for the illustration of Hellenic art and mythology as those of some other local groups. The Locrian mints were only set working at a period when most Greek states had been in the possession of a coinage for two hundred years. In Phocis three rather uninteresting types—the head of a bull, the fore-part of a boar, and a side-face of Artemis—were repeated for generation after generation with a conservatism almost equal to that displayed on the Athenian issues. In Boeotia the buckler, which invariably occupies the obverse of the silver pieces, is incapable of artistic treatment, and the wine-jar which so often accompanies it on the reverse is hardly a better subject. To find pieces interesting from any but a historical point of view is therefore

exceptional rather than normal in Central Greece. At the same time there are at least two striking series to be found in the district. The first consists of the fine didrachms issued by the people of Opus in the second and third quarters of the fourth century. These coins, whose types are the head of Persephone and the combatant Opuntian Ajax, are of very beautiful work: their design was evidently suggested by the Syracusan pieces of the age of the elder Dionysius, but they show—what is rare in copies—a distinct improvement on their original. In the head on the obverse, at any rate, we can see an appropriateness of expression, and a dignity which is wanting in the Arethusa of the exquisitely-finished Sicilian tetradrachms. That the Locrian Ajax of the reverse is so markedly superior to the Syracusan Leucaspis it would perhaps be hazardous to assert. He appears as a naked warrior armed with helmet, sword, and shield: his frame, at first short and sturdy, gradually becomes more slender and graceful as the traces of the school of Polycleitus disappear from the art of Greece. Mr. Head has ingeniously conjectured that the copying of Sicilian types on the eastern side of the Ionian sea—a phenomenon found at Messene and other cities, as well as in Locris—must have been due to the remittance of the large sums sent over by Dionysius, when about the year 369 B.C. he showed a tendency to interest himself in Greek politics.

The second series of artistic importance consists of didrachms struck at Thebes apparently between the years 446 and 426 B.C. The reverses of these pieces comprise a series of representations of Heracles, and of a seated female figure, which may represent Thebe, or less probably Harmonia. The god strings his bow, carries off the Delphic tripod, or strangles the twin serpents; the nymph is seated on a throne or a rock, and occasionally holds a helmet in her outstretched hand. All these coins are of the best late-archaic style, the subjects a little stiff, but full of vigour, and for the most part well adapted to the space they are designed to fill. The clumsy method which Heracles adopts for stringing his bow, by passing it over one knee and under the other, is a curious testimony to the inferiority of Greek archery. The divine bowman is credited with a weapon not exceeding three feet in length; if of larger size it would not have been bent in the manner shown. After employing these devices for some twenty years, the Theban mint most unfortunately relapsed into the use of the old wine-jar types, which were consistently repeated all through the fourth century.

As illustrating history, the coinage of Central Greece is decidedly interesting. Locris, Phocis and Boeotia were all federal states, including members of very different size and power. In Phocis, no one town of supreme importance existed to claim a hegemony over its countrymen. Delphi—which might naturally have attained such a position—showed its strength not by subduing its neighbours, but by seceding from the Phocian confederacy. In Locris and Boeotia, on the other hand, there were two cities—Opus and Thebes—which far surpassed all their allies individually, and might even face any probable combination of the smaller states. Our notices

of the internal politics of the Locrians are too scanty to allow us to verify the hints which we obtain from the coinage, or to conclude that the signature of the pieces, sometimes by the leading state, sometimes by the whole nation, marks the periods of the greater or less preponderance of Opus in the district. In Boeotia, on the other hand, Mr. Head has succeeded in showing that the monetary changes reflect the vicissitudes of the Theban supremacy. When Thebes was strong she rigidly suppressed all mints except her own; when she was weak every member of the Boeotian league—not merely Tanagra or Orchomenus, but little places such as Mycalessus or Acraephium—issued its own currency. The scarcity of the coins of most of the smaller towns is thus explained by the shortness of the two periods of Theban weakness during which it was possible to assert local independence. Putting aside a few sixth-century pieces, we find that these issues belong either to the period 456-46, when the Athenians, after the battle of Oenophyta, established democracies throughout Boeotia, or to the thirteen years following the peace of Antalcidas, when the power of Sparta was used for the disintegration of the confederacy and the humiliation of Thebes.

The earliest Boeotian money, which may belong to the first quarter of the sixth century, bears testimony to the wide circulation of the Aeginetan currency at that early date. Not only is the curious "Aeginetan incuse" of the reverse copied, but we can hardly doubt that the buckler of Thebes and the sprouting corn-grain of Orchomenus were both chosen as types on account of their general resemblance to the Aeginetan turtle. An early Orchomenian obol is at the first glance liable to be mistaken for the similar Aeginetan denomination. We have, indeed, seen such pieces wrongly catalogued from this error even in University collections.

The coinage of Euboea is chiefly notable in very early times. During the seventh and sixth centuries Chalcis and Eretria were the two most enterprising cities of European Greece; their colonies covered the coasts of Thrace and Italy, and their wars made an epoch in the half-forgotten annals of the period (*Herod. v. 99*). From a numismatic point of view, it is even more important that the island gave its name to the well-known Euboic standard of weight. In spite of all this, it was supposed, up to a few years ago, that there were no early pieces of Chalcis or Eretria in existence. At the same time, a numerous class of very archaic coins bearing various types—the Gorgon's face, the wheel, the triskelis, and the heads of an ox or a lion—were all attributed to Athens. Following in the steps of Dr. Curtius, Mr. Head demonstrates that these pieces are to be divided among the various cities of Euboea. That Athens, in a century when coin-types were stereotyped, and a single device sufficed for each state, should have signed her money with any one of six or seven distinctive emblems is perfectly incredible. We are accordingly provided with the necessary sixth-century issues for Chalcis and her sister towns, the owl and head of Pallas alone being left to Athens.

In later days there were only two periods

of monetary activity in the island—one after the fall of the Athenian supremacy over the island in 411 B.C., the other in the last days of Greek independence, after the famous proclamation of Flamininus. This lack of issues is explained by the fact that in the fifth century Athens suppressed the mints of her subjects in Euboea, while from 336 to 197 B.C. the whole country was almost continuously in the hands of the Macedonians, and employed their regal coinage.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to say that the volume is illustrated by twenty-four excellent autotype plates of coins, according to the laudable system adopted by the British Museum authorities in publishing the later sections of their catalogue. C. OMAN.

### THE TURNER PICTURES AT EXETER.

Plymouth: Oct. 14, 1884.

THE discovery, or supposed discovery, of three considerable paintings by Turner is a matter which seems to deserve more attention from the Press than as yet it has received. It is likely, I learn from Mr. Moore, their lucky acquirer, that the London public will soon be given an opportunity of determining upon their merits. Such few facts as I am able to supply may be not without interest meanwhile.

The three pictures are in water-colours; they have been varnished, and are upon oblong canvasses, perhaps three feet in height, and belong, probably, to a uniform series of four paintings of the interior of Exeter Cathedral. The supposition that a fourth is required to complete the set is, in its nature, plausible, inasmuch as the works which Mr. Moore is exhibiting represent the eastern, western, and northern aspects of the cathedral. It is strengthened by the fact that there was in Exeter, within the last few days, a picture of the southern transept, which, in the judgment of those who saw it, was most probably a copy, though a bad one, of the missing painting of the series.

These works were sold to a broker (it is said for 7s. 6d.) at a recent sale of the belongings of one Dr. Harris, an old inhabitant of the city. From his shop they passed for a trifle into the hands of their present owner. A gallery in the High Street has been fitted for their reception, and considerable excitement prevails. As to the authenticity of the works I have not much to say. I should not so far intrude upon your space if I did not myself find fairly substantial ground for believing that they may be genuine. Mr. Moore has unwisely chosen to clean his treasures himself (they were sold as coloured prints), and they have suffered in the process. He has adopted the now-common, offensive device of excluding daylight from his gallery, and the student must examine them as well as he may by the deceptive light of a curtained lamp. There seems to be no evidence to connect directly these pictures with the date (1812) of Turner's Devonshire Tour. Except for that part of the time which he spent in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, as to which (Cyrus Redding be thanked) we are fairly informed, the details of that tour are sadly to seek. Indeed, the ways of the painter, so secret and swift, made it difficult for anyone to preserve more than a scanty record of his going and coming. In Exeter he appears to have found a friend and entertainer in this Dr. Harris, who himself was a bit of a painter. Members of the family, living still in the city, can testify so far. How it could happen that these paintings, if indeed by Turner, should have been suffered by the old amateur to lie so long among his lumber, is to me inexplicable.



There are not wanting detractors who say that they are the work of Dr. Harris himself; but this seems incredible also. Mr. Thornbury mentions one drawing as the only church interior which Turner is known to have painted. If, when the judges have spoken, the works should be found authentic, they will derive additional interest from being nearly unique examples in this kind. ERNEST RADFORD.

MESSRS. BOUSSOD VALADON & CO.'S  
NEW ETCHINGS, &c.

WE have received artists' proofs of four engravings of unusual beauty and importance which have recently been published by the successors to the well-known firm of Messrs. Goupil. The charming "Young Widow," by Greuze, belonging to Lord Dufferin, and now lent to the National Gallery, has been admirably engraved in line by M. Massard. The engraver appears to have endeavoured to obtain the colour qualities of etching with the clear definition of line engraving and the complete tone of a mezzotint; and we have seldom seen a plate which combines in a greater measure the peculiar properties of the three processes. M. Rajon has not often produced a finer plate than his large etching (19½ in. by 15) of "Master Crewe as Henry VIII.," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, from Lord Crewe's collection. The charm of this picture consists greatly in the taste with which the great master has treated the subject. The child is still a child, not acting, but taking his part in the joke of masquerade. The humour of the original is thoroughly preserved and is also in sympathy with the manner and touch of the painter. Not less faithful in interpretation is M. C. Koepping (the worthy pupil of M. Woltner), who in two magnificent plates (20 in. by 16½) has rendered on a scale adequate to the noble designs of the originals two of Gainsborough's most celebrated landscapes, the Duke of Westminster's "Cottage Door," and "The Market Cart" in the National Gallery. These superb compositions, with their grand masses of light and shade and fine romantic feeling, have never been so adequately rendered. The four plates afford a welcome assurance that the reputation of the firm of Goupil & Co. for the publication of art works of the highest class is not likely to diminish in the hands of their successors.

PROF. MASPERO'S FORTHCOMING  
WORKS.

PROF. MASPERO'S work covers in every sense so extensive a field, and is of such signal importance in so many different ways, that to follow him at even a very respectful distance becomes each year more and more difficult. Living two lives—the life of the man of action, and the life of the man of science—he also, quite literally, does the work of two independent and indefatigable toilers in the domain of knowledge. The latest discoveries of Maspero, the man of action, have been briefly recounted in some preceding notes on this subject.\* The labours of Maspero, the man of science, have yet to be enumerated. Their multiplicity, their variety, and in some instances the abstruse character of the subjects under discussion, compel, and excuse, inadequacy of treatment in so summary a report as the present.

Taking Prof. Maspero's literary work, recent and forthcoming, in reverse order, I begin with what is in contemplation and in progress. The preparation of a second edition of his *Guide au Musée de Boulaq* will occupy the greater part of his time while in Cairo this next season. All

new objects of importance will find a place in its pages, and the work will throughout be augmented and revised. Prof. Maspero also hopes during the coming winter to continue his series of funerary texts, with translations, from the recently opened royal pyramids at Sakkarah; and he expects to complete his *Rapport sur une Mission en Italie*, of which four instalments have already appeared in the *Recueil des Travaux*. This invaluable survey treats thus far almost exclusively of the minor stelae, statuettes, cones, &c., of the Turin collection, giving every hieroglyphic inscription in full, with parallel examples from similar objects in other museums. Thus grouped and illustrated, monuments of small importance in themselves become in a high degree instructive and interesting. By comparing and analysing the memorial tablets, &c., of a vast number of functionaries attached to the Theban necropolis, Prof. Maspero has, for instance, been enabled not only to restore the succession of many generations of sacerdotal families and to verify the extent to which the cult of deceased royalties was carried, but also to reconstruct the whole complicated official machinery by means of which that cult was maintained and administered. Among the matter to be examined in the concluding sections of this inquiry are various documents of great interest relating to the social condition of the Egyptian people during the period of the New Empire. The scientific value of such a report as this, learned, luminous, exhaustive, needs not to be emphasised; and its practical value is no less evident. It points the way to rich mines yet almost unexplored amid the treasures of our crowded European museums; it supplies a model of the way in which those mines should be worked; and it virtually ensures a large number of historical monuments against total destruction by violence or fire. I am glad to note, by the way, that some few students have meanwhile been doing good work in this direction. M. Loret (having already copied and classified the Egyptian antiquities of the museums of Havre and Rouen) is engaged upon the inscribed funerary statuettes of Boolak†; the Graf von Shack has lately reported upon the Shackenberg collection‡; and M. Berend, formerly of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, has for some time past been exploring the epigraphic treasures of Florence.

To turn to work immediately forthcoming, M. Maspero is at this present moment occupied in the correction of two sets of proofs: the one relating to his own recent discoveries in the burial fields of Thebes and Memphis, the other a new edition of his *Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient*. The former, entitled *Trois Années de Fouilles dans les Tombeaux de Thèbes et Memphis*, will contain an exhaustive account of various painted sepulchres which have of late rewarded his explorations in Upper and Middle Egypt. Of the extreme interest attaching to this memoir it is enough to say that it especially bears upon that obscure intermediate period between the VIth and XIth Dynasties which Mariette described as a sort of chasm ("une sorte de trou") in which, as by some terrific political cataclysm, the civilisation of the country was so completely engulfed that "not a stela, not a statue, not a tomb, not the smallest fragment is found throughout nearly four centuries and a half." Now, M. Maspero has never accepted this supposed cataclysm. He has all along been persuaded that the stream of Egyptian history pursued one unbroken current from the foundation of the first monarchy down to the epoch of Hyksos invasion. Long since, he believed that he detected in even some of the Louvre monuments, indica-

tions of a style transitional, apparently, between the monuments of the Ancient and Middle Empires. More recently, when studying the mural texts of the tomb of Hapi-Tefa ("Stabil-Antar") at Siout, he became almost convinced that these great cliff-cut sepulchres were made for families of the mysterious Heracleopolitan period, and that a certain royal cartouche which occurs in one or more of them, and which has hitherto been accepted as belonging to the XIIIth Dynasty, was in fact the cartouche of a Heracleopolitan king. Positive proof was, however, yet lacking, and for such proof M. Maspero has continued to make diligent search since his tenure of office in Egypt. Accident at last disclosed one of the missing links. Then more links turned up; and in the coming memoir, a considerable portion of which is already in type, he presents the results of his observations. Hieroglyphic texts are reproduced in full, and some remarkable tomb-paintings are given in chromo-lithography. I may add that I have been permitted to see part of the text, and that one of the plates now lies upon my desk. This curious and elaborate subject represents a wall in the sepulchral chamber of Horhotpou; that wall which M. Maspero describes as the *Salle à Manger* of the deceased—or, more correctly, of the Ka. One-fourth of the space is occupied by a large panel reaching from floor to cornice, which depicts the side of a room with a door in the centre; door and wall-surface being alike covered with an infinite variety of geometrical patterns in red, blue, yellow, green, white, and black. The door is evidently à deux battants, and two sliding bolts are painted in the centre. The rest of the picture shows the interior of this imaginary room. Food and drink-offerings on stands and trays, in vases and jars, are piled to the ceiling. Among these are seen trussed ducks, geese in their feathers, gazelle haunches, calves' heads, joints of beef, marrow-bones, bread, various kinds of cakes, sheaves of onions and lotus-bouquets. A supplementary list in two side columns of hieroglyphic texts enumerates some other gifts not seen in the picture, as incense, pure water, and the like; the whole scene being surmounted by a horizontal line of votive inscription and a cornice in vertical bands of colour. This important work will appear in the new forthcoming collection of *Memoirs* by members of the Ecole archéologique du Caire, of which the first fascicule was presented to the Académie des Inscriptions (in advance of publication) by M. Maspero at the meeting of October 3.

The new edition of M. Maspero's *Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient* is more than half in type, and may be looked for early next spring. Partly re-written, partly recast, increased to about eight hundred pages, and brought up throughout to the level of the latest historical results, the work is also materially enriched by additional footnote references in great number. The chapter on the religion of the Egyptians is almost wholly new. So also is the section on Memphite tombs, where the light which M. Maspero's own researches have of late years cast upon the esoteric sense of the stela, the funerary statue, the funerary painting, and the after-life of the dead, is duly laid under contribution to illumine the pages of his own history. Much deeply interesting matter concerning the Egyptian theory of the universe, of the nature of man, the soul, and the life to come, which till now has been locked up in M. Maspero's scientific writings, will thus be placed, in a popular and attractive form, within the reach of all readers. Recognising how intimately the early political history of the Semitic nations

\* See *Maspero in Upper Egypt* (ACADEMY, April 26, 1884).

† See *Recueil des Travaux*, vols. ii., iv., and v.  
‡ *Ibid.*, vol. iv.

\* See *A Theban Tomb of the XIth Dynasty* (ACADEMY, January 26, 1884).

is interwoven with the history of their religious beliefs, M. Maspero has in this new edition given much greater development to the cults of ancient Syria; especially tracing the evolution of the religion of the Israelites, and the influence thereupon exercised by the mythologies and worship of Egypt, Phœnicia, Babylonia and Chaldaea. Nearly the whole of this section is new, all the latest lights furnished by Renan, Tiele, Kuenen, Schrader, Clermont Ganneau, &c., &c., being focussed upon the subject with admirable skill. So, too, the whole field of Semitic research, as explored by European scholars during the last eight years, has been surveyed and gleaned. Sayce's invaluable Appendices to the first three Books of Herodotus are largely relied upon in all that relates to Lycia, Phrygia, and the Hittites; the explorations of Naville at Tel-el-Maschoota, of De Sarzec at Tello, of Schliemann in the Troad, of Conder and Thomson at Homs, of the late F. Holland in Sinai, and of Trumbull at Kadesh Barnea, find due recognition; while the topographical studies of Lenormant, Delitzsch, Tomkins, and a host of others, are quoted and examined. Yet, notwithstanding this range of reading, no history was ever less dry, or further removed from the charge of being a work of compilation. Its uncompromising originality is as marked as ever, and the movement of the narrative is even swifter than of old. So light, in truth, is the literary touch, that an unlearned reader, charmed by the grace of M. Maspero's style and by the graphic vivacity of his treatment, might well read the book from beginning to end without even suspecting the depth and breadth of the scholarship upon which it is based. The proper names, it is needless to say, are transliterated on the lines laid down by M. Maspero in his recent correspondence with M. Naville in the pages of the *Zeitschrift*, the effect on first sight being very curious. I may add that M. Maspero retains De Rouge's identification of the tribes of the "Great Sea," who were allied with the Khitan army at the famous battle of Kadesh, and that he sees no reason for accepting Brugsch's Caucasians and Assyrians, or Chabas's substitution of Maiouna for Iliouna (Ilion). The Egyptian chapters abound in new facts both archaeological and historical; such, for instance, as the discovery of the real sepulchre of Prince Kha-em-uas, who was not buried in the Serapeum after all, but at Kafr-el-Batran, near the Great Pyramid. But all these things must be read in the pages of the book itself.

I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this new edition of a history which has been for some years in the hands of continental readers, not merely because the original issue is, to our loss, almost unknown in this country, but because I conceive some reparation to be due to the author on account of the curious treatment which has befallen his book on this side of the Channel. That the title of Maspero's *Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient* should so closely resemble that of Lenormant's *Histoire Ancienne de l'Orient* was, perhaps, a little unlucky; but when Lenormant in his later editions borrowed from Maspero's pages so frequently and so freely that the Egyptian portion of his work may almost be described as consisting of Maspero and Lenormant in equal parts, it became very obviously necessary to distinguish not only between the two books and the two authors, but between what was original in Lenormant's book and what was transplanted from Maspero's. This necessity unfortunately escaped the notice of the reverend author of *A History of Ancient Egypt* (Longmans, 1883), who quotes Maspero from the quotations of Lenormant without observing Lenormant's invariable foot-note references to the source upon which he has drawn. Others, since then, have

quoted at third hand from Canon Rawlinson; and thus, at each remove, the great Orientalist and Egyptologist to whom they are all originally indebted is left further and further out of sight.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

#### ART MAGAZINES.

ANOTHER chalk study of a female head, by M. Paul Rajon, appears in the *Portfolio* for this month, perfectly facsimiled by Dujardin. The other full-page plates are a charming little panel of a Virgin and Child in the South Kensington Museum, which is one of the illustrations of Mr. Monkhouse's article on Desiderio da Settignano, and an etching by M. Toussaint of Amiens Cathedral. The number contains an interesting account of the fortunes of the Palazzo Martinengo on Lake Garda, contributed by the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.

THE most notable of the illustrations to the *Art Journal* is a facsimile of a chalk drawing by Mr. Albert Moore. It is the head of a beautiful English girl, fine in style and full of charm. We have seen better etchings by Mr. Chalcock than his "On the Medway." The letterpress is not of much interest, but Mr. Richard Heath contributes a good paper on Jules Breton. Mr. Aitchison, in his lecture on colour, reprinted in this journal, appears to have been somewhat hard upon the folly and indolence of man. "We suffer," he is reported to have said, "from his folly in not paving the streets with asphalt, his indolence in not even keeping that clean."

In the *Magazine of Art* it is pleasant to see due recognition again given to American art. Mr. Brownell's interesting article on the "American Salon" is very well illustrated with engravings after Boggs, Dannat, Wyatt, Eaton, J. L. Stewart, C. Grayson, and F. A. Bridgman. Amongst numerous interesting papers may be mentioned Mr. Edmund Ollier's account of Old English painters, Miss Jane Harrison's "Hellas at Cambridge," and Mr. Eustace Balfour's "French Furniture."

In the *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst* (September), Richard Mather concludes his study of Hans Burgknair, and Olaf Granberg gives us his latest researches about Pieter Molyn, one of the earliest of Dutch landscape painters, and father of the younger Molyn, commonly called Tempesta. So little known are the works of this contemporary of Van Goyen that one may look in vain for his name in the catalogues of the public galleries of Europe. Even M. Henry Havard, in his recent work on Dutch painting, follows Balkema in giving 1634 as the date of Molyn's death, although there is a picture by him at Stockholm dated 1660, and Van Willigen states that he was buried in 1661. Several of his pictures are in private collections in Sweden, but the rest seem widely scattered. According to Herr Mather his style is easily to be distinguished, so that we may hope that many additions may yet be made to the list which he gives of Molyn's pictures not hitherto described. The article is accompanied by an etching from the needle of W. Unger, after a landscape with figures painted by Molyn, and now in the possession of Herr C. A. Redin, of Stockholm.

THE current number of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* is full of good things. M. Charles Ephrussi commences an article, "A propos d'Adriaen Brouwer," which is illustrated with an etching of "Le Berger" at Berlin, by M. Meyer, and four reproductions of spirited sketches. The Mausoleum of Claude de Lorraine (the founder of the House of Guise), once one of the most magnificent tombs of France, is the subject of a very interesting paper by M. Edmond Bonaffé, who has settled the vexed question of its designer. To Domenico Fioren-

tino, assisted by Jean Picard, must in future be assigned the credit of this fine work, a few fragments of which happily yet remain. A heliogravure shows us some fine pieces of bas-reliefs which, after much mutilation and many vicissitudes, have found an asylum in the collection of M. Em. Peyre. On other pages M. Eugène Muntz commences an account, with illustrations, of the interesting album of Jacopo Bellini, which has recently been acquired by the Louvre; and M. Charles Ephrussi, with the consent of M. de Chennevières, gives extracts from that part of the latter's forthcoming work on the decoration of the Panthéon, which relates to M. Hébert's great design, and its execution in mosaic by M. Poggesi.

WITH *L'Art* (No. 489) is given an etching by M. Eugène Girardet, a triumph of execution, after his excellent picture of "Le premier sourire."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Henbury, Bristol: October 9, 1884.

I went to the National Gallery the other day for the purpose of seeing the pictures that had been purchased at the Hamilton Sale, and was surprised to find that none of them were indicated. But for the civility of an attendant, who very kindly accompanied me through the rooms, I should have left the gallery in complete ignorance as to the object of my visit. The pictures which formed the Peel Collection, and which were purchased, are all indicated on their frames. Why not also, then, those that were bought at the Hamilton Sale, and others that have belonged to important collections?

I do not understand why a uniform system of labelling is not adopted at our Government galleries and museums. At South Kensington we have not only the collection to which the objects belonged and the year of purchase stated on the labels, but also the price! The latter piece of information I would not insist upon; but surely, in the case of the National Gallery, it is not unreasonable to expect that the collection to which the pictures belonged and the year of purchase should be stated on the frames. In the catalogues should be recorded the pedigree of each picture of importance—not only for the purpose of enhancing in the eyes of the public the interest of the collection, but also in the interest of the authenticity of the pictures.

In the Catalogue of British and Modern Pictures full particulars are given with regard to their history, which is entirely omitted in the Catalogue of Foreign and Ancient Pictures. In conclusion, I would observe that the institution in Trafalgar-square should aim at being not only a National, but also, as regards its management, a Rational Gallery.

SPENCER GEO. PERCEVAL.

PS.—The custodians of our public galleries and museums, in too many instances, apparently regard the collections committed to their care as their own private property. At any rate, it is very clear that they do not fully realise the responsible position they hold with regard to the education of the nation, otherwise they would make that which is the property of the nation likewise instructive. They (the custodians) are presumably fully acquainted themselves with the history and nature of the objects committed to their charge. They forget, however, that this knowledge which they so fully possess is not in the possession of the public. They should, therefore, make every effort to communicate it by judicious labelling. Were our public museums governed as they should be, by a competent central authority, adequate labelling and clear arrangement would be insisted on as a *sine quâ non*.



## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

PROF. AND M<sup>ME</sup>. MASPERO left Paris en route for Egypt on the 9th inst.

A NEW and abridged edition of Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's now famous work, *The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*, is in preparation, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Field & Tuer.

M. NAVILLE's long expected memoir on *Pithom*, with hieroglyphic texts, translations, and photographic illustrations, is nearly ready, and will shortly be issued by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

PROF. COLVIN's lectures at Cambridge this term will be on "Michel Angelo: his Life and Work."

THE Messrs. Tooth are just issuing an etching of an architectural subject which will deserve careful attention. It is a picturesque treatment of the west front of the Cathedral of Chartres, by M. Léon Lhermitte; and we may say at once that it compares extremely favourably with several of the architectural etchings whose elaboration of pretty detail have made them distinctly too popular among a public insensible to the more legitimate fascination of vigorous workmanship and broad effect. M. Léon Lhermitte has not thus far, we think, etched very much; but he has been prepared for successes, even for triumphs, in etching by the long practice of draughtsmanship in black and white. M. Lhermitte has foresworn colour; tone and chiaroscuro are the matters of which he is a master. His crayons of street subjects and of church interiors are among the most accomplished of contemporary productions. They achieve all at which they aim, and achieve it with dignity, simplicity, and breadth; and much of the effect gained of late with so great a facility by M. Lhermitte in the crayon drawing is now discovered in the etched plate.

A NOVEL feature in the first part of the new volume of the *Magazine of Art*, to appear on October 27, will be the page contributed by Miss Alice Havers and Mr. R. L. Stevenson, the former supplying a picture-setting to a verse by the latter. The page will be produced in colour. In the same number will appear the commencement of a description of Hatfield House, the residence of the Marquess of Salisbury, fully illustrated, and a paper by Mrs. Fawcett on "The New Forest." An etching by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, will form the frontispiece.

THE following exhibitions will be held by the Fine Art Society during the autumn:—(1) Sketches in France, Italy, Spain, and other countries, by Ernest George, to open on Monday next; (2) the Works of Linley Sambourne; (3) Venetian and Italian Drawings by the Russian painter, Count Roussoff; (4) Pictures and Drawings by J. D. Linton. The society has recently been appointed publishers to the Prince of Wales.

At the meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on October 20, communications will be read from Mr. G. F. Browne on a supposed inscription at Wilne, and on inscriptions at Jarrow, Monk-Wearmouth, and Hauxwell; and from Mr. O. C. Pell on *Libere Tenentes*, *Virgatae*, and *Carucae* in Domesday, and on the meaning of the word *Wara*.

At the autumn exhibition at the Manchester City Art Gallery, Sir Frederic Leighton's picture of "Cymon and Iphigenia" has been of great attraction. As it could not be retained until the close of the exhibition, its place has now been supplied by the loan from the Liverpool Corporation Gallery of the fine "Dante's Vision," by Rossetti. During the continuance

of the autumn exhibition some of the pictures belonging to the permanent collection have been lent for exhibition in the New Islington Hall, situated in the densest part of the working districts of the city. Here Mr. Charles Rowley has arranged a capital exhibition, and on Sunday afternoons lectures are given to crowded audiences of the artisan class. Prof. W. C. Williamson, Mr. H. H. Howorth, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Mr. Edwin Waugh are on the present syllabus.

THE place described in *Rites of Durham* as the "Prisonne for the Monneces for all such light offences as was done emonges themselves," on the south side of the Chapter-house, has been walled-up for the greater part of a century at least; but access has recently been gained to it by breaking through a portion of wall by which an arch next to the cloisters has been stopped. It is, in fact, a portion of the substructure of the original dormitory of the eleventh century on the east side of the cloister-garth, through which Bishop Geoffrey Rufus made a breach in order to build his chapter-house. An original doorway led from the chapter-house to this prison. It is at present blocked up, but it is hoped that it will be re-opened and provided with a door. The portion of substructure under consideration has been divided by later walls into an outer and an inner prison, out of which latter there is access to a latrine. In the west wall of the outer prison is a recess about a foot and a half or a couple of feet broad and deep, with a straight-sided angular top in place of lintel or arch. This is encroached upon by Bishop Geoffrey Rufus's south wall, and is, no doubt, one of the earliest features about the Abbey. The south wall of the outer prison, dividing it from the inner prison and the latrine, shows sufficient traces of painting to indicate Our Lord seated on the rainbow and surrounded by angels censuring, a very appropriate subject for a prison, and probably done soon after the chapter-house was built, which was between 1133 and 1140.

## THE STAGE.

THE theatrical world will immediately be astir again—may, there have been already some signs of movement; but it is not until a few days after the moment of this present writing that the stage season will have begun in earnest. Hitherto, during the recess, "Saints and Sinners" has been the single "swallow" whose advent cannot make even a dramatic summer. Mr. Jones's comedy has been the one novelty of any importance. Elsewhere than at the Vaudeville—where Mr. Thorne would seem to have discovered the secret of success—reliance has been placed mainly upon revivals of past successes: a revival of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and of Mr. Gilbert's drama of the Regency at the Lyceum; a revival of "The Ironmaster," with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in their original parts, at the St. James's; a revival of "Vice Versa" at a minor playhouse. But shortly we shall be enabled to see how nearly Miss Mary Anderson may hope to approach to excellence in the rendering of Juliet; and to-night Mr. Wilson Barrett essays Hamlet, a part which, great as it most obviously is, is yet one of the few of which it is recorded that no artist who knew his business at all has ever quite failed in them. Mr. Barrett has, of course—and very specially by his performance of "Chatterton"—prepared us for something very different indeed from failure as far as he is concerned.

## MUSIC.

## THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.

Norwich: Oct. 15, 1884.

Two years ago the production of "The Redemption," under Gounod's direction, at Birmingham, attracted the attention of musicians at home and abroad, and the immense success which the work then obtained and the unceasing favour shown towards it ever since, mark that festival as one of great importance. In the following year Leeds, "prick'd on by a most emulate pride," brought to a hearing Raff's oratorio, "The End of the World;" and, had the composer lived, his presence would have imparted additional interest to the event. Thus Germany, and especially France, contributed greatly to the success of these two musical gatherings. The city of Norwich, which for some time past has contented itself with performing well-known works or reproducing the novelties of other festivals, has at length shaken off its lethargy. This week Mr. Mackenzie's new dramatic oratorio, "The Rose of Sharon," will be given for the first time, and under the composer's direction. The twenty-first triennial Norfolk and Norwich festival, which commenced last Tuesday, may, in fact, be described as an English one. Mr. Mackenzie, by the fame which he has already achieved, and by the important character of his new work, naturally claims first mention. But, besides, we shall have an "Elegiac Ode," by Mr. C. V. Stanford, expressly written for the festival, and Mr. Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony, not to speak of shorter works by Sir J. Benedict, T. Wingham, and Dr. Hill. Due honours will therefore be paid to the three English musicians—Mackenzie, Stanford, and Cowen—whose names, during the past few years, have been specially prominent. The time of awakening at Norwich dates from 1881, when Mr. A. Randegger was first appointed conductor, on the resignation of Sir J. Benedict. Even then, the programme contained many works heard there for the first time, besides two new cantatas, though of comparatively small importance.

"Elijah," "The Redemption" and the "Messiah" have been included in the week's music. It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to complain of this; at the same time we cannot but feel that, of the three, the first and last are placed on festival programmes rather from habit than necessity. Three years ago a hope was expressed by the committee of management that Mr. Randegger would compose a new work for 1884. We know not why he has kept silent, for a composition from the pen of the conductor, to whom so much of the success of the last festival was due, would have been welcomed by all.

Besides the band rehearsals held in London last week, Monday and part of Tuesday were occupied at Norwich in going over some of the most important works. Mr. Randegger has under his command a chorus of 254 singers (seventy-two sopranos, fifty-four contraltos and altos, sixty-seven tenors, and sixty-one basses). The orchestra, with Mr. J. T. Carrodus as leader, is an excellent one; but there are certainly not enough strings for such a large building as St. Andrew's Hall.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given on Tuesday, the opening night of the festival. The chorus singing was bright and vigorous, though the quality of the voices is not very rich, nor the volume of tone very imposing. It is, of course, unnecessary to speak in detail about so familiar a work, or, with one exception, about the principal vocalists—Miss Anna Williams, M<sup>me</sup>. Patey, Miss Damian, and Messrs. Maas, Santley and Thorndike. Miss Emma Nevada, a young American singer, made her *début* in oratorio music. She sang the "Hear ye, Israel" at the opening of the

second part. Her voice is not powerful, but has considerable charm. We cannot say that her rendering of this trying song was satisfactory; but we prefer to pass over this, her first appearance, especially as we shall have ample opportunity of judging her capabilities on Thursday morning, when she takes the part of the Sulamite in the "Rose of Sharon."

On Wednesday morning "The Redemption" was given, and for the first time in Norwich. The performance on the whole was a very impressive one, though we must complain of the loudness and thickness of the organ, for which, however, we can scarcely hold Dr. Bunnett responsible. Mdme. Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley sang their usual parts, and with their usual success. Miss Nevada was heard to-day to much greater advantage. Had it not been for the wise rule forbidding applause during the performance of a sacred work, the audience would, doubtless, have given her hearty applause for her sympathetic and artistic rendering of the soprano solo, "From thy love as a Father," in the second section of the work. In the closing portion her voice was clearly heard above the chorus, and this without any strain or shouting. She also sang two of the solos in the third section, and took part with Mdme. Patey, Messrs. Lloyd and Thorndike in the famous quartet, "He has said to all the unhappy."

We are sorry to have to defer our notice of this evening's concert till next week. Mr. Stanford's "Elegiac Ode" will be performed. The words taken from Walt Whitman's "President Lincoln's Burial Hymn," are certainly strange and rhapsodical. Moreover, the subject is a lugubrious one, and has no special *raison d'être* on a festival programme. The music, so far as we may judge from the vocal score, and a partial rehearsal, is extremely good. The ideas are fresh and well put together, and we believe that it will prove very effective in performance. The hall was well filled last night and this morning.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

### MUSIC NOTES.

THE twenty-ninth series of the Saturday Concerts commences to-day. On March 7, 1885, the anniversary of Brahms' birthday, Mr. Manns hopes to be able to give the composer's "Fourth Symphony." In December, Berlioz' "Te Deum" for three choirs, with orchestra and organ, will be performed for the first time in England. The bicentenary birthdays of Handel and Bach in February and March next will be duly kept. The programmes of the first ten concerts are given in the prospectus, and they contain several interesting novelties. The vocalists for the first four concerts will be Mdme. Valleria, Mr. E. Lloyd, Miss Minnie Hauk, and Mdme. Trebelli.

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